

**RALEIGH**  
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE  
PRICES SENT FREE.  
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,  
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**RALEIGH**  
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE  
PRICES SENT FREE.  
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,  
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1919.

VOL XIV NO. 128

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1926.

ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

|             | Local.   | Mofussil. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 Year ..   | Rs. 25   | Rs. 30    |
| 6 Months .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs. 15    |
| 3 Months .. | Rs. 6-4  | Rs. 7-8   |
| 1 Month ..  | Rs. 2-2  | Rs. 2-8   |

Subscription to Foreign Countries  
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

NO. 85, MEADOWS STREET, Behind Currenry Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 5,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Contributors on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

### AMICHAND GOVANJIL

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shikhar Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 570.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 18, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vri), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

### SHIPPING.

#### F. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

#### MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. Steamers. Connecting at Aden with. Tons.

1926

5 June CHINA -- MALWA -- 7,052

12 " RAZMAK -- KAIRAR-I -- 10,941

19 " HIND -- MALOJA -- 11,430

26 " RAZMAK -- MANTUA -- 10,902

3rd July MOREA -- RAZMAK -- 10,918

10 " RAZMAK -- RAZPUTANA -- 10,902

17 " RAZMAK -- NALDERA -- 10,902

24 " RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

31st " RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

7 Aug. RAZMAK -- RANPURA -- 10,902

14 " CHINA -- NARKUNDA -- 7,052

21st " RAZMAK -- NARKUNDA -- 10,902

28 " KAIRAR-I -- HIND -- 11,430

4 Sept. RAZMAK -- MACEDONIA -- 11,430

11 " KASHMIR -- MOOLTAN -- 8,98

18 " DEVANHA -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

25 " RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

2nd Oct. RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

9 " MALOJA -- MOREA -- 10,918

16 " RANPURA -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

23rd " RAZMAK -- MOREA -- 10,918

30 " KAIRAR-I -- HIND -- 11,430

6 Nov. RAZMAK -- NALDERA -- 10,902

13 " RANPURA -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

20 " RAZMAK -- MANTUA -- 10,902

27 " RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

4 Dec. RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

11 " RAZMAK -- NARKUNDA -- 7,052

18 " RAZMAK -- RAZMAK -- 10,902

25 " RAZMAK -- MACEDONIA -- 11,430

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

\* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

#### SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

#### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about. Steamers. Tons.

1926

15th July MANORA -- 7,983

29th " MADURA -- 8,975

12th August MATIANA -- 8,965

2nd Sept. A Steamer --

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1926

2nd June ALIPORE -- China & Japan.

22nd " DELTA -- Straits, China & Japan.

connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA -- For Australia.

12th Oct. DEVANHA -- China & Japan.

\* Will not convey Passengers.

#### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTUOBIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926

2nd June BANKURA -- Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf.

4th June VARELAA -- Busrah via Karachi.

9th " KHANDALLA -- East & E. Africa.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathuwar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers or the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

### SHIPPING.

#### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers. Tons. Arrive. Leave.

\*AWA MARU .. 6028 1 June 11 June

GENOA MARU 6785 20 June 2 July

\*SADO MARU 5898 28 June 12 July

SYDNEY MARU 4105 6 July 20 July

TOYOOKA MARU 7098 16 July 30 July

\*TAMBA MARU 5845 29 July 12 Aug.

\*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.

2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.

3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.

4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer. Commander. Tons. Arrival. Depart.

Hamburg Maru .. K. Orihara 5,220 13 May 27 May

oBorneo M.T. Motoshigo 5,864 29 " 6 June

\*Helm Maru .. Y. Ooma 4,864 13 June 20th "

\*Tacoma Maru .. J. Kojima 5,850 23 " 7th Jul

o Proceeds to Karachi.

\* Passenger Steamer.

\* T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

TELEGRAMS: "CAPISTRAS"

"B. C. P. W."

"B. C. P. W."

### ASVAN-PYREX

Best Nervine Tonic

Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

Can be had from all Chemists or from their

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

and at

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD.

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

### INSURANCE.

#### THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

PURELY INDIAN LEE OFFICE.

BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.

Lowest rates and liberal conditions.

MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.

Triple protection policies with 4 options.

Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Apply to:— DALAL AND CO., Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000

Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin Macassar Semarang

Bandoeng Medan Sourabaya

Cheribon Padang Solo

Djember Palembang Tegal

Djocja Pekalongan Tjilatjap

Kota Radja Pontianak Weltevreden

Straits Settlements—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the account interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Actg. Agent.

### INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

## A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written Rs. 20,16,83,685

Insurance in Force " 98,38,85,325

Assets - - - - - " 18,44,38,213

Payments to Policyholders " 1,64 16,935

Dividends to be paid

Policyholders in 1926 " 40,49,085

### SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business

Largest Payments to Policyholders

Increased Dividends to Policyholders

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

**MENESSE AND CO**

## AMUSEMENTS.

YO, HO, HO!  
AND A BOTTLE OF RUMYou remember Stevenson's universally known  
pirate lyric which goes:Fifteen men on a dead man's chest,  
Yo ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!

SEE

DOROTHY GISH

WITH

LEON ERROL

IN



A SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY

SEE

THE SEA BATTLE OF THE AGES  
BROADSIDES OF LAUGHTER  
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA  
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S  
SUPER PRODUCTIONRAJA  
BHOJ

Time and Rates as usual.

ICE  
PLANTS

FOR

SMALL TOWNS, HOTELS,  
CLUBS & MESSES

Specially Designed for

## INDIA

400-600-800 and 1600 lbs.  
Daily production

Ice produced once in 8 hours

Best Indian References

GIACOMO JUCKER

Apollo Street, .. Bomba

Bust of Sir SURENDRA  
NATH BANNERJI  
MADE FROM SITTINGSBy WAGH SCULPTOR  
BOMBAY 4.Busts and Statues of Indian leaders,  
made from sittings are available.  
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK  
and DADARHAI NOWROJI ready for  
Sale.

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

## BOMBAY MARKET.

## COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 31.

The New York and Liverpool markets  
were closed on Saturday last the 29th  
instant. A drop of 3 points in old crop  
and 4 points in new crop in the New Or.  
leaves market has been reported today.The New York market being closed on  
Saturday the Marwari Bazar opened this  
morning unchanged at Rs. 346 1/2 for F.  
G. Broach July/August. At the opening  
prominent Shroffs were buyers and the  
values improved, to Rs. 348. On Offices  
selling the market eased by half a rupee.  
Around this level Commission Houses and  
Japanese firms were buyers which lifted  
the prices to Rs. 348 1/2 at which rate the  
market closed at 4 p.m. At Sewri the  
Bazar opened at Rs. 350 and declined to  
Rs. 348 1/2 on selling by Japanese Houses  
and closed firm at Rs. 348 1/2 Shroffs were  
moderate buyers.Fine Omra July opened at Rs. 326 1/2 and  
declined to Rs. 325 1/2 on general selling.  
At about this level some Shroffs were buy-  
ers and the market improved to Rs. 328 1/2  
and closed at Rs. 328 1/2. F. G. Bengal  
July opened at Rs. 262 and advanced to Rs.  
265 in Shroffs buying and closed at the  
same rate.Our market for ready cotton was quiet  
but steady on Saturday last and the de-  
mand from Exporters and Millwalas was  
moderate.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT

May 31.

Ready as well as Forward Prices both  
in respect of Java and B.R.B. Beet Sugar  
are unchanged around yesterday's closing  
prices.The following are the closing quotations  
ruling the Bazar today:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.

Shipment June Sh. 15/11 per cwt.

F.B.H.

Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 15 per cwt.

F.B.H.

Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 15/3 per cwt.

F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17 per cwt.

Shipment May Sh. 17/8 per cwt.

F.B.H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

German Beet Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

British Granulated Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.

## MONEY MARKET.

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 31.

## B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Fcs 10/90.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fcs 11/60.

Bank's buying D D Fcs 11/65.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/2.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 27 1/2.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.86 5/8.

London—Paris Fcs. 151.50.

London—Switzerland Fcs. 25.10.

London—Brussels Fcs. 157.00.

London—Rome Liras 128.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

REPORT.

London, May 29.

Total in Sight 15,731,000 Bales

Egyptian Visible Supply 338,000 "

East Indian Visible Supply 161,000 "

American V. Supply 3,465,000 "

Other Visible Supply 363,000 "

Total Sales 13,400 "

East Indian Sales 300 "

East Indian Forwarded 33,000 "

East Indian Speculation 5,000 "

American Afloat 90,000 "

East Indian Afloat 13,000 "

Total Afloat 103,000 "

Takes of the World's Spin-  
ners of American Cotton 179,000 "

LINSEED.

London, May 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

May/June Value 10-3/8.

June/July Value 10-3/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Sept./Dec. Offered 30/-.

Cuban Sugar June Sellers 11/7-1/2.

New York, May 29

Demand Bills 4.86 1/2.

MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the share-  
holders of the Mercantile Press Company  
Limited, was held at the office of the Com-  
pany, on Monday afternoon when Mr.  
Vasanthi Nataraj presided in absence of the  
Chairman.The director's report for the year ending  
30th June, 1925, stated that the company  
had produced 9744 bales of cotton at its fac-  
tories at Mahuva and Mandeshwar in Ka-  
thiawad and had ginned 648 bales cotton at  
Mandeshwar factory. The Kanaraja Fac-  
tory of the Company did not work during  
the year. The Company had made a net  
profit of Rs. 9,276-4 which when added to  
the balance of the previous year came to  
Rs. 14,522-10-1.It was resolved at the meeting to trans-  
fer Rs. 5,000 to the Depreciation Fund  
account and a dividend of Rs. 3 per share  
i.e. 12 per cent. was declared.After re-electing the directors retiring  
in rotation, the meeting terminated with a  
vote of thanks for the chair.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the  
above company was held on Monday, Mr.  
N. B. Saklatwala presiding when the  
following report was adopted:The result of the year's working shows  
a loss of Rs. 76,427-3-4 to which has to be  
added the sum of Rs. 27,136-13-0 being the  
debit balance brought forward from last  
year's account. A large portion of the  
year's loss is due to the interest charges  
that the company has to bear on account  
of the conversion of the Company's loan  
to the Greater Cement Co. Ltd., into Non-  
cumulative Preference Shares as intimated  
in the last report. The rate competition  
between the various indigenous companies  
to which reference was made in the last  
report continued until towards the end of  
the year when an Association was formed  
with the object of bringing up and main-  
taining prices at a reasonable level. The  
Association, however, has not been in  
existence for a sufficiently long period to  
enable the Directors to judge about the  
results of its working. In which year Company is  
ment Co., Ltd., in which year Company is  
largely interested, commenced manu-  
facturing operations in September last, and  
anticipating that the Company is in its in-  
fancy, the progress made by it up to now  
is promising.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 31.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/9.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs.

96.

5 per cent. War Loan 1920-47 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs.

104/10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs.

109/10.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free)

1923 Rs. 108/0.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs.

101/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927

103/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930

107/14.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs.

108/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs.

109/4.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development

Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 89

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 88/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1972

Rs. 88/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs.

117.

6 per cent. Municipal 1920-49 Rs. 105.

Tone of Market—Market steady.

## METAL REPORT

London, May 29.

Tin Block 5297-1/2.

## THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.  
Daily Quotations.  
BRASS.

Bombay, May 31.

Per md. Re. a. p.

Brass, English 3/4 58 0 0

Brass, English 1 57 4 0

Brass, English 1 57 0 0

Brass, English 1 57 0 0

Brass, English 2 57 0 0

Brass German 3/4 56 8 0

Brass German 2 55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 31.

Per md. Re. a. p.

Copper, French 3/4 to 2

Copper German 3/4 53 0 0

Copper German 1 52 0 0

Copper German 1 52 0 0

Panchitoka joint 28 4 0

Copper English Bars 52 0 0

Brass Bars 41 0 0

Pat Klai 67 0 0

Lead, country 23 0 0

Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 55 0 0

Koger Brass Metal 1 54 0 0

Koger Brass 1 54 0 0

German Copper 1 1/2 to 2 59 4 0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 31.

Ready: 21/7/3.

Vaidia Visak:—Opening 21/7/3. At 6 p.

m. 21/7/3.

Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 21/8. At 6 p.m.

21/8/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 6/2/9.

Tone—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 31.

Ready:—68/5/9.

Vaidia Visak:—Opening 68/4. At 6 p.m.

68/4.

Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 68/5. At 6 p.m.

68/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Jeth:—Opening 6/14/0.

Tone—Market steady.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTA-

TIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, May 31.

Fully Good Broach July/Aug. 348 3/4

Fully Good Bengal July 264

Fine Omra July 1 323

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

REPORT.

London, May 29.

Total in Sight 15,731,000 Bales

Egyptian Visible Supply 338,000 "

East Indian Visible Supply 161,000 "

American V. Supply 3,465,000 "

Other Visible Supply 363,000 "

Total Sales 13,400 "

East Indian Sales 300 "

East Indian Forwarded 33,000 "

East Indian Speculation 5,000 "

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

## S. L. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

## LADY STUDENT TOPS THE LIST.

The following students have passed the School Leaving Examination held in April, 1926:—

## BOMBAY CENTRE

## SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 A R Abhyankar.          | 213 V B Ganu.           |
| 5 E N Abhyankar.          | 214 W R Ganu.           |
| 6 P H Abhyankar.          | 215 G V Ganu.           |
| 7 R K Abhyankar.          | 216 R S Ganu.           |
| 13 D S Agashe.            | 217 R S Ganu.           |
| 14 M K Agrawala.          | 218 V L Ghangurda.      |
| 15 K V Akorkar.           | 219 R L Gharat.         |
| 16 G D Ambekar.           | 220 M R Godbole.        |
| 17 D J Ambekar.           | 221 V R Godbole.        |
| 18 V R Ambekar.           | 222 H J Godwala.        |
| 19 S S Ambekar.           | 223 B D Gogate.         |
| 20 Y V Ambekar.           | 224 G N Gokhale.        |
| 21 V S Ambekar.           | 225 K M Gokhale.        |
| 22 R S Angane.            | 226 V D Gokhale.        |
| 23 S S Apte.              | 227 A S Gokharkar.      |
| 24 S H Apte.              | 228 P G Gokharkar.      |
| 25 J D Apte.              | 229 N B Gory.           |
| 26 S D Bahuliker.         | 230 S R Gorde.          |
| 27 M D Bahuliker.         | 231 J B Gorde.          |
| 28 G B Bapat.             | 232 B T Gupte.          |
| 29 P L Bapat.             | 233 C G Gupte.          |
| 30 P P Bapat.             | 234 C G Gupte.          |
| 31 D S Barve.             | 235 G R Gupte.          |
| 32 D P Barve.             | 236 M V Gupte.          |
| 33 V M Barve.             | 237 M S Gupte.          |
| 34 V R Barur.             | 238 M E Gupte.          |
| 35 B M Barvekar.          | 239 P D Gupte.          |
| 36 L D Bhade.             | 240 P R Gupte.          |
| 37 A P Bhandarkar.        | 241 S S Hardikar.       |
| 38 M Y Bhandarkar.        | 242 R L Itkyl.          |
| 39 S S Bhandarkar.        | 243 B S Iyer.           |
| 40 P M Bhandarkar.        | 244 R S Iyer.           |
| 41 D M Bhat.              | 245 R S Jadhav.         |
| 42 N S Bhat.              | 246 V J Jaitapkar.      |
| 43 V S Bhat.              | 247 H G Jhaveri.        |
| 44 V K Bhat.              | 248 M M P Jhunjhunwala. |
| 45 L H Bhatia.            | 249 N M Jog.            |
| 46 D L Bhatt.             | 250 B V Joshi.          |
| 47 K V Bhatt.             | 251 D A Joshi.          |
| 48 K K Bhatt.             | 252 D R Joshi.          |
| 49 U R Bhatt.             | 253 K P Joshi.          |
| 50 A D Bhende.            | 254 K R Joshi.          |
| 51 N T Bhende.            | 255 K V Joshi.          |
| 52 G G Bhide.             | 256 N D Joshi.          |
| 53 C C Bhukhanwala.       | 257 N M Joshi.          |
| 54 G H Broker.            | 258 P N Joshi.          |
| 55 S M Borkar.            | 259 R B Joshi.          |
| 56 V S Buchake.           | 260 R D Joshi.          |
| 57 V S Chachad.           | 261 S G Joshi.          |
| 58 R A Chandorkar.        | 262 S H Joshi.          |
| 59 S V Chandrasekharaiya. | 263 S V Joshi.          |
| 60 L L Chandrasekharaiya. | 264 S P Joshi.          |
| 61 Y L Chandrasekharaiya. | 265 S G Joshi.          |
| 62 S L Chirputkar.        | 266 Y J Joshi.          |
| 63 I S Chitale.           | 267 S A Kadam.          |
| 64 M T Chitale.           | 268 P M Kakodkar.       |
| 65 P A Chitale.           | 269 D D Kale.           |
| 66 J T Chitnis.           | 270 J K Kale.           |
| 67 M T Chitnis.           | 271 S A Kale.           |
| 68 V S Chitre.            | 272 S V Kalelkar.       |
| 69 C G Chohan.            | 273 N S Kalsur.         |
| 70 M J Chokidar.          | 274 M L Kambl.          |
| 71 V V Cholkar.           | 275 N V Kamat.          |
| 72 M C Chudawala.         | 276 P D Kamat.          |
| 73 E P Coelho.            | 277 V Y Kamat.          |
| 74 A K Dabke.             | 278 B M Kanetkar.       |
| 75 P V Dabke.             | 279 G L Kapadia.        |
| 76 D D Dalal.             | 280 H M Kapadia.        |
| 77 M C Dalal.             | 281 K M Kapadia.        |
| 78 S V Dalal.             | 282 M G Kapadia.        |
| 79 P G Dalvi.             | 283 M B Karamelkar.     |
| 80 K R Dandekar.          | 284 S P Karandikar.     |
| 81 R V Dandekar.          | 285 V Karandikar.       |
| 82 R A Dandekar.          | 286 G S Karbhari.       |
| 83 Y P Dandekar.          | 287 D R Karbhari.       |
| 84 A H Date.              | 288 S V Karbhari.       |
| 85 P K Date.              | 289 H R Karbhari.       |
| 86 C C Duvawala.          | 290 M J Karnik.         |
| 87 K D Dave.              | 291 V J Karnik.         |
| 88 S M Dave.              | 292 K N Karve.          |
| 89 S K Dave.              | 293 S S Kasbekar.       |
| 90 G K Deo.               | 294 P G Kasbekar.       |
| 91 M V Deodhar.           | 295 M G Kekre.          |
| 92 B B Desai.             | 296 S H Kelkar.         |
| 93 D S Desai.             | 297 S N Keluskar.       |
| 94 V S Desai.             | 298 L A Keni.           |
| 95 K C Desai.             | 299 G V Ketkar.         |
| 96 K M Desai.             | 300 R G Khandekar.      |
| 97 M K Desai.             | 301 M R Khandekar.      |
| 98 N K Desai.             | 302 G T Khare.          |
| 99 R R Desai.             | 303 M A Khare.          |
| 100 S U Desai.            | 304 M G Khare.          |
| 101 T D Desai.            | 305 R K Khare.          |
| 102 B D Deshmukh.         | 306 S O Khare.          |
| 103 D G Deshmukh.         | 307 S B Kher.           |
| 104 P Y Deshmukh.         | 308 R V Khirwadkar.     |
| 105 D K Deshpande.        | 309 J N Koli.           |
| 106 G K Deshpande.        | 310 B D Kothare.        |
| 107 G V Deshpande.        | 311 D B Kotnis.         |
| 108 M R Deshpande.        | 312 M S Kotnis.         |
| 109 R C Deshpande.        | 313 I M Koyawala.       |
| 110 R S Deshpande.        | 314 A N Kulkarni.       |
| 111 G M Dhapre.           | 315 B D Kulkarni.       |
| 112 R S Dhar.             | 316 B G Kulkarni.       |
| 113 I M Dholakia.         | 317 R A Kulkarni.       |
| 114 N B Dhume.            | 318 S M Kulkarni.       |
| 115 C D Dhumal.           | 319 R H Kulkarni.       |
| 116 S W Dhumal.           | 320 R A Kulkarni.       |
| 117 R R Dingankar.        | 321 S M Kulkarni.       |
| 118 P A Divekar.          | 322 R V Laghate.        |
| 119 S R Divekar.          | 323 R Lajmi.            |
| 120 H G Dixit.            | 324 M G Lanjekar.       |
| 121 C S Donde.            | 325 N G Late.           |
| 122 L G Dugal.            | 326 P F Laud.           |
| 123 P P Durve.            | 327 N S Lawata.         |
| 124 V G Durve.            | 328 K S Lele.           |
| 125 M G Fadia.            | 329 V B Lele.           |
| 126 D G Fatterpaker.      | 330 P S Limaye.         |
| 127 B V Gadgil.           | 331 B N Lokur.          |
| 128 D E Gadgil.           | 332 S R Lokur.          |
| 129 K G Gaitonde.         | 333 H N Lonkar.         |
| 130 V N Gajendragadkar.   | 334 N D Lovalekar.      |
| 131 K C Gadgil.           | 335 K V Mahajan.        |
| 132 B P Gangal.           | 336 N B Mahale.         |
|                           | 337 V R Mahishi.        |
|                           | 338 S D Mainkar.        |
|                           | 339 P N Majmudar.       |
|                           | 340 V H Majmudar.       |
|                           | 341 V H Majmudar.       |
|                           | 342 R S Mandrekar.      |
|                           | 343 G J Mane.           |
|                           | 344 R B Manerikar.      |
|                           | 345 B A Mankodi.        |
|                           | 346 D H Marathe.        |
|                           | 347 H Marathe.          |

|     |                                 |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 437 | K B Marathe.                    |
| 441 | V G Matani.                     |
| 444 | V G Mavlankar.                  |
| 445 | S. P. Mayekar.                  |
| 448 | B P Mehta.                      |
| 449 | C H Mehta.                      |
| 452 | H S Mehta.                      |
| 454 | S C Mehta.                      |
| 456 | G M Merchant.                   |
| 457 | R N Merchant.                   |
| 461 | W H Mhatre.                     |
| 465 | G D Moghe.                      |
| 467 | G V Mogre.                      |
| 468 | M N Mohile.                     |
| 472 | S P Mujumdar.                   |
| 474 | V K Mulye.                      |
| 477 | R S Mukh.                       |
| 478 | Y G Mulye.                      |
| 479 | B B Mundhe.                     |
| 489 | S M Muzumdar.                   |
| 484 | V S Natar.                      |
| 485 | P V Nachane.                    |
| 486 | M V Nadgar.                     |
| 489 | N V Nadkarni.                   |
| 491 | R M. Nadkarni.                  |
| 493 | S A. Nadkarni.                  |
| 494 | U R. Nadkarni.                  |
| 496 | V T Nadkarni.                   |
| 497 | L B Nagarkar.                   |
| 499 | B G Naik.                       |
| 501 | B M Naik.                       |
| 503 | L G Naik.                       |
| 504 | V G Naik.                       |
| 506 | N H Nattu.                      |
| 510 | J J Negandhi.                   |
| 511 | L G Negandhi.                   |
| 513 | G Nene.                         |
| 514 | K G Nene.                       |
| 519 | V S Nigudkar.                   |
| 519 | A S Nimkar.                     |
| 522 | V M Oke.                        |
| 524 | M V Padbidri.                   |
| 525 | S N Padgaonkar.                 |
| 531 | M G Pai.                        |
| 532 | P G Pai.                        |
| 533 | R M Pai.                        |
| 537 | V S Pai.                        |
| 538 | R M Pajwani.                    |
| 539 | D G Palekar.                    |
| 542 | S V Palkar.                     |
| 545 | V S Palkar.                     |
| 549 | N T Pandit.                     |
| 551 | S R Pandit.                     |
| 552 | S G Pandit.                     |
| 553 | V H Pandit.                     |
| 554 | Y S Pandit.                     |
| 555 | M H Pandya.                     |
| 556 | P C Pandya.                     |
| 557 | B A Parab.                      |
| 560 | V B Paralkar.                   |
| 562 | D B Paranjape.                  |
| 563 | G V Paranjape.                  |
| 564 | M V Paranjape.                  |
| 565 | R D Paranjape.                  |
| 569 | K J Parokh.                     |
| 570 | S T Parokh.                     |
| 572 | C M Parikh.                     |
| 573 | A K Parmar.                     |
| 577 | T G Parmar.                     |
| 578 | M V Parulekar.                  |
| 579 | M P Patange.                    |
| 581 | B D Patankar.                   |
| 582 | D D Patankar.                   |
| 583 | G P Patankar.                   |
| 584 | N Y Patankar.                   |
| 587 | P C Patel.                      |
| 588 | V A Patel.                      |
| 591 | V P Patil.                      |
| 592 | D V Patkar.                     |
| 595 | R S Patkar.                     |
| 596 | S S Patkar.                     |
| 597 | R V Patki.                      |
| 599 | S G Patole.                     |
| 600 | D M Patwardhan.                 |
| 603 | S A Patwardhan.                 |
| 604 | Y G Patwardhan.                 |
| 607 | T B Pednekar.                   |
| 610 | A H Pendse.                     |
| 611 | G L Pendse.                     |
| 612 | K G Pendse.                     |
| 613 | H S Penkar.                     |
| 614 | G K Phadke.                     |
| 615 | G S Phadke.                     |
| 616 | V M Padke.                      |
| 619 | P J Phatak.                     |
| 620 | V S Phatarpekar.                |
| 623 | C G Pitkar.                     |
| 624 | V L Pitkar.                     |
| 625 | M G Pittie.                     |
| 628 | V M Ponda.                      |
| 630 | H V Ponsake.                    |
| 632 | S K Prabhu.                     |
| 633 | V S Prabhudesai.                |
| 636 | A G Pradhan.                    |
| 639 | R R Pradhan.                    |
| 646 | P K Purohit.                    |
| 651 | G V Raikar.                     |
| 653 | J V Rajadhyaksha.               |
| 654 | V S Rajadhyaksha.               |
| 655 | D G Rane.                       |
| 659 | B B Raie.                       |
| 662 | L. Rangnekar.                   |
| 663 | K M Raut.                       |
| 665 | D A Rebello.                    |
| 667 | T K Redkar.                     |
| 670 | P. Rege.                        |
| 671 | J H Rege.                       |
| 679 | B S Sabnis.                     |
| 682 | M P Sahoo.                      |
| 683 | K S Sagarwate.                  |
| 684 | S. S. Sahasrabudhe.             |
| 688 | A S Sakhalpate.                 |
| 691 | J A S-iri.                      |
| 692 | B V Samant.                     |
| 697 | K R Sampat.                     |
| 700 | N B Saree.                      |
| 703 | R R Sarang.                     |
| 704 | R S Sardesai.                   |
| 705 | Y B Sardesai (also<br>Marathi). |
| 710 | M B Sathe.                      |
| 711 | R G Sathe.                      |
| 713 | V G Sathe.                      |
| 717 | J S Savant.                     |
| 719 | K J Saxe.                       |
| 723 | M B Sawant.                     |
| 724 | P K Sawant.                     |
| 726 | D. Sayyad.                      |
| 729 | A U Shah.                       |
| 739 | C P. Shah.                      |
| 741 | C N Shah.                       |
| 743 | H N Shah.                       |
| 734 | H N Shah.                       |
| 735 | H V Shah.                       |
| 737 | M C Shah.                       |
| 740 | P D Shih.                       |
| 741 | P L Shaik.                      |
| 743 | R L Shaik.                      |
| 744 | S K Shaik.                      |
| 745 | V H Shaik.                      |
| 746 | K S Shaikh.                     |
| 747 | B K Shedbal.                    |
| 751 | V P Sheth.                      |
| 752 | G T Shilpuri.                   |
| 758 | A R Shinde.                     |

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

1682 D V Honmode.  
1685 H G Jadhav.  
1686 Y E Jamkhedkar.  
1691 R V Joshi.  
1693 V R Joshi.  
1696 K V Kale.  
1698 D K Kamat.  
1699 H N Kaprekar.  
1700 B G Karkhanis.  
1701 V R Karkhanis.  
1702 A O Karmarkar.  
1703 S P Karmik.  
1708 B D Kaval.  
1712 Y G Kharvilkar.  
1716 B S Khechkar.  
1717 N M Kolatkar.  
1718 D K Kothurkar.  
1719 D P Kshiro.  
1725 V D Kulkarni.  
1729 S V Limaye.  
1733 V N Maladkar.  
1735 G S Malwade.  
1736 R V Mantrawadi.  
1744 B D More.  
1748 K N Mulherkar.  
1749 B A Mulye.  
1759 D S Mungekar.  
1755 S M Nanal.  
1760 S C Oak.  
1765 G B Padwal.  
1767 V S Pandit.  
1771 G P Parulekar.  
1774 D G Pathak.  
1775 D K Pathare.  
1784 M G Patwardhan.  
1785 R G Patwardhan.  
1788 V L Pendharkar.  
1789 C C Percira.  
1790 G V Peth.  
1791 Y M Peth.  
1792 A B Phadke.  
1803 V S Pradhan.  
1805 P B Raikar.  
1807 S R Raje.  
1808 S V Raje.  
1811 P N Ratnaparake.  
1822 Y S Samarth.  
1823 G D Swar.  
1835 L A Tade.  
1837 S G Thakoor.  
1839 S P Thosar.  
1841 R N Trilokkar.  
1847 R S Vaidya.  
1849 R E Vellankar.  
1850 V R Vellankar.  
1851 R V Venkar.  
1853 N G Wani.  
1856 M S Zarakar.

## PORTUGUESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1857 S B Ajarekar.  
1858 V M Bhole.  
1859 S S Borkar.  
1863 F J J Colaco.  
1865 C Cola.  
1869 J De Ramos.  
1870 H De Sa.  
1878 M H dos Reis D'Melo.  
1880 R F Y D'Souza.  
1887 Y M Karapurkar.  
1889 C Q Lobo.  
1894 K R Naik.  
1896 A J S A Nazareth.  
1897 J M E Nazareth.  
1898 L I do R Noronha.  
1901 L Pereira.  
1902 V F Pinto.

## GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1908 A S Bhatt.  
1910 D N Dalal.  
1911 H R Damania.  
1912 N Y Dango.  
1913 A H Desai.  
1916 K K Desai.  
1919 T M Desai.  
1920 V D Desai.  
1922 D D Gajjar.  
1924 B K Jhaveri.  
1925 K K Jhaveri.  
1929 R D Lakshavala.  
1932 D U Mehta.  
1935 D M Modi.  
1936 S P Mody.  
1941 S V Pakvasa.  
1942 N K Pandya.  
1943 R C Pandya.  
1950 D C Shroff.  
1956 G V Vajani.  
1957 V J Vakil.

## KANARESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1963 K R Hegde.  
1967 R R Mahishi.  
1968 R R Mantri.  
1970 D R Mandayam.  
1972 H D Sashittal.  
URDU AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.  
1974 M H Hansafe.

## POONA CENTRE.

## SANSKRIT DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

1975 T Patwardhan.  
1976 V D Sanyal.

## SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1977 J N Abhyankar.  
1978 S N Abhyankar.  
1981 T V Abhyankar.  
1982 V Abhyankar.  
1985 G K Agarkar.  
1987 B K Agashe.  
1989 R D Ambekar.  
1991 H B Antolikar.  
1996 V S Apte.  
1997 Y T Apte.  
1999 N G Argade.  
2000 M Ashtaputre.  
2001 K L Athale.  
2005 V A Badave.  
2008 B T Bagaitkar.  
2009 N K Bagde.  
2014 R T Barhanpurkar.  
2018 N K Bavadekar.  
2019 V K Bayare.  
2021 L D Bomalkar.  
2022 B M Bendre.  
2023 P C Bendre.  
2024 R Bendre.  
2031 N N Bhagvat.  
2032 R S Bhagvat.  
2037 S N Bhikero.  
2039 B G Bhandarkar.  
2040 M S Bhangaonkar.

2041 B M Bhanose.  
2044 K N Bhat.  
2045 R S Bhattacharya.  
2046 A G Bhaye.  
2047 M Bhave.  
2052 N G Bhide.  
2058 B H Bhoi.  
2064 M J Bhushkute.  
2065 G D Bodas.  
2066 T S Bokil.  
2067 P L Bora.  
2071 P T Chaphalkar.  
2072 V P Chaphalkar.  
2073 M T Chati.  
2074 A M Chavan.  
2075 L N Chhappekar.  
2076 V V Chhotre.  
2080 N J Chinmullgund.  
2083 P Y Dahale.  
2088 S T Dange.  
2089 P M Dangre.

2090 J R Dani (also appearing in Marathi).  
2092 S V Darvekar.  
2093 N P Dashputra.  
2095 V S Datar.  
2096 V V Datar.  
2099 P D Dayalbhakta.  
2101 G R Deo.  
2104 L A Deo.  
2107 P S Deo.  
2110 B R Desai.  
2113 D G Deshmukh.  
2116 V G Deshmukh.  
2117 A V Deshpande.  
2118 B H Deshpande.  
2119 B A Deshpande.  
2121 C Deshpande.  
2122 C V Deshpande.  
2124 D T Deshpande.  
2125 G N Deshpande.  
2126 G B Deshpande.  
2129 L D Deshpande.  
2130 M K Deshpande.  
2132 R V Deshpande.  
2135 V S Deshpande.  
2137 N V Dharap.  
2142 R N Dhopakwar.  
2146 V K Dingre.  
2149 V P Dixit.  
2150 K K Doio.  
2151 S K Dole.  
2153 D B Dongre.  
2154 S L Dravid.  
2160 S N Gadgil.  
2161 B K Gadgil.  
2162 D M Gadgil.  
2163 G A Gadgil.  
2164 G K Gadgil.  
2166 N L Gadgil.  
2170 G S Galgali.  
2174 B N Gardo.  
2176 D A Gavali.  
2177 V P Gayake.  
2182 R H Gholkar.  
2184 S T Ghotankar.  
2186 V M Ghule.  
2187 S B Ghumare.  
2191 M S Godbole.  
2192 S V Godbole.  
2198 P Godhale.  
2199 R D Godhale.  
2204 J D Gondhalekar.  
2207 I Gord.  
2208 G M Gore.  
2210 S P Gore.  
2212 V W Gochoskar.  
2214 M P Gujar.  
2215 S K Gujar.  
2216 M V Gujarathi.  
2218 S C Gujarathi.  
2221 A B Gupte.  
2222 G S Gupchup.  
2223 V V Gupte.  
2224 R K Halepaty.  
2230 R V Hurkadli.  
2231 V G Inamdar.  
2232 M K Ingole.  
2236 S R Jagtap.  
2238 R B Jahagirdar.  
2240 D B Jail.  
2244 Y K Javadekar.  
2245 D K Jayaphalkar.  
2246 K Jog.  
2247 S R Jogadev.  
2248 V R Jogadev.  
2249 K S Jogalekar.  
2250 N S Jogalekar.  
2253 B R Joshi.  
2256 C G Joshi.  
2257 D K Joshi.  
2260 D P Joshi.  
2264 G D Joshi.  
2268 K P Joshi.  
2272 L M Joshi.  
2278 N K Joshi.  
2279 P V Joshi.  
2282 R G Joshi (also appearing in Marathi).  
2283 S K Joshi.  
2286 V R Joshi.  
2287 V K Joshi.  
2289 V G Joshi.  
2291 Y K Joshi.  
2292 Y M Joshi.  
2301 R G Kale.  
2302 S V Kale.  
2304 R N Kamat.  
2305 B S Kamble.  
2308 D V Kanade.  
2309 G K Kanade.  
2310 K G Kanade.  
2315 U K Kanitkar.  
2316 W S Kardile.  
2320 H G Karmarkar.  
2321 V T Karmarkar.  
2323 S T Karmik.  
2324 K S Karve.  
2328 S N Kavalsiker.  
2331 G V Kelkar.  
2332 G R Kelkar.  
2333 P K Kelkar.  
2334 R L Kelkar.  
2335 R C Kelkar.  
2337 C R Khadilkar.  
2339 R V Khadekar.  
2340 R V Khare.  
2342 V K Khare.  
2348 M B Khisti.  
2352 V B Kirtane.  
2356 A B Koparkar.  
2357 L G Koppur.  
2358 G L Kordo.  
2361 D V Kshirsagar.  
2363 Y D Kshirsagar.  
2364 L G Kuber.  
2367 D K Kulkarni.  
2370 G A Kulkarni.  
2371 G R Kulkarni.  
2372 H N Kulkarni.  
2373 K S Kulkarni.  
2377 P N Kulkarni.

2382 R M Kulkarni.  
2383 S A Kulkarni (also appearing in Marathi).  
2384 S V Kulkarni.  
2385 S G Kulkarni.  
2386 T L Kulkarni.  
2392 Y M Kulkarni.  
2393 R K Labda.  
2394 V K Labda.  
2400 M R Limaye.  
2402 S P Limaye.  
2407 D S Lohpale.  
2409 R B Madhokar.  
2411 V D Mahajan.  
2412 B S Mahasabde.  
2414 G R Malhare.  
2415 M R Malhare.  
2416 R A Mandke.  
2424 P G Marathe.  
2425 S S Marathe.  
2427 B G Marwadi.  
2429 S B Marwadi.  
2430 N K Mate.  
2437 K R Minkari.  
2439 K K Modak.  
2440 P A Modak.  
2446 B D Nadgauda.  
2448 V H Nagarhalli.  
2450 R D Nahar.  
2451 G A Narasapur.  
2458 K G Nam.  
2460 S G Nam.  
2464 D G Nikam.  
2465 V D Nilgi.  
2470 S S Oka.  
2471 H G Oka.  
2473 S D Oka (also appearing in Marathi).  
2474 D M Oke.  
2478 S V Padhye.  
2480 V N Pai.  
2481 G V Palkar.  
2482 J V Palkar.  
2484 B C Pandey.  
2485 K C Pandey.  
2486 S A Pansare.  
2488 N Pansare.  
2491 B G Paranjapay.  
2492 A B Paranjapay.  
2493 K B Paranjapay.  
2494 V S Paranjapay.  
2495 M M Paranjapay.  
2496 S S Paranjapay.  
2497 S B Paranjapay.  
2498 I H Paranjapay.  
2499 N R Paranjapay.  
2500 R B Paranjapay.  
2501 S B Paranjapay.  
2506 C D Patankar.  
2510 T R Pathak.  
2511 V G Pathak.  
2516 D T Patil.  
2518 T M Patil.  
2519 G M Patil.  
2520 B V Patwardhan.  
2521 G S Patwardhan.  
2524 M S Patwardhan.  
2530 H H Peshawar.  
2531 S D Peshawar.  
2535 R V Phadke.  
2537 K R Phadnis.  
2538 R B Phadnis.  
2540 N G Phatak.  
2541 V R Phatak.  
2542 Y V Phatak.  
2544 P R Pimpalkhane.  
2548 M N Pole.  
2550 D S Poojari.  
2554 G G Prabhudesai.  
2555 P P Pradhan.  
2559 R M Puranjik.  
2560 M R Raddi.  
2561 R V Rahalkar.  
2562 P H Rakhur.  
2566 P G Ranade.  
2567 S A Ranade.  
2572 G P Rishod.  
2573 Y G Rishod.  
2574 K G Sabale.  
2577 R B Sagar.  
2578 M S Sahasrabudhe.  
2581 S R Sakhalakar.  
2583 L V Sane.  
2586 M V Sane.  
2588 Z C Sanghavi.  
2591 S M Sanjiviri.  
2595 G V Saraf.  
2597 D K Sathaye.  
2599 J S Sathe.  
2600 K D Sathe.  
2601 V B Sathe.  
2602 V V Sathe.  
2604 R K Sathari.  
2608 S G Savarkar.  
2610 G Y Shalane.  
2615 G S Shete.  
2616 V T Shetty.  
2618 E V Shikhar.  
2623 M G Shinde.  
2625 S A Shinde.  
2626 N B Shintre.  
2627 B R Shukla.  
2632 S V Sohoni.  
2633 R R Sonar.  
2641 S B Sudame.  
2642 A V Sukhatme.  
2644 W D Sulakhe.  
2649 P D Tembe.  
2652 N T Thakur.  
2654 R B Thanedar.  
2656 R G Thombra.  
2658 M Tirolkar.  
2661 V B Toro.  
2667 A B Trimp.  
2669 T D Vagh.  
2670 G S Vaidya.  
2675 V R Vaidya.  
2679 V V Vartak.  
2682 V R Wadekar.  
2684 N R Wagh.  
2685 S M Wagle.  
2687 N N Wani.  
2689 G S Yavagal.  
2690 T S Yeragattikar.

2692 K K I K Abdul.  
2693 E H J Ahmed.  
2696 S A Bam.  
2697 A Bashiruddin.  
2698 S S Bafallo.  
2699 S Beharipershad.  
2700 G W Benjamin.  
2701 P K Bhappu.  
2704 R G Borgonkar.  
2705 N J Cama.  
2706 S J Cama.  
2708 D P Dadademyer.  
2712 V M Deshpande.  
2717 E Godrej.  
2725 Q J Irani.  
2727 R D Jatkar.  
2728 G M Wd. A K Jawali.  
2740 K V Tirmalrao.  
2741 T T Lodhi.  
2748 H M N Mohamed.  
2749 T R Moosa.

2752 N P Nagarwalla.  
2756 B B Nariman.  
2757 N R Palpaty.  
2762 A B Patwari.  
2764 M S A Sayed.  
2765 A G K Shaikh.  
2768 A A Shaikh.  
2771 T V Shaikh.  
2773 M E A R A Syed.  
2775 I Usman.  
2777 V H Velsangkar.  
2778 P R Vedre.

## FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

2780 G J Kabraji.

## FRENCH &amp; PHYSICS &amp; CHEMISTRY.

2783 M A Anklesaria.  
2784 B Braganza.  
2785 K H Cama.  
2787 M B Doctor.  
2788 P N Driver.  
2789 P R Edibam.  
2790 D R Fitter.  
2791 E S Godiwalla.  
2793 S P Kotval.  
2802 R Samson.  
2803 J B Sukhtankar.  
2804 A H Tehrani.

## GERMAN &amp; PHYSICS &amp; CHEMISTRY.

2806 V D Divekar.  
2807 P P Joshi.  
2808 G B Kale.  
2810 N V Nene.

## LATIN &amp; PHYSICS &amp; CHEMISTRY.

2814 A Dias.  
2816 E Francis.  
2819 J A Nunes.

## PALI PHYSICS CHEMISTRY.

2824 A S Vidwans.

## ARABIC &amp; PHYSICS &amp; CHEMISTRY.

2825 F M Adhar Rashid. ( )  
2826 V A D Hamdani.

## MARATHI &amp; PHYSICS &amp; CHEMISTRY.

2831 H D Apte.  
2834 A D Athalve.  
2839 V G Barpande.  
2843 P G Bhagwat.  
2849 V N Bhagwat.  
2851 D P Bhandare.  
2856 P A Bhaser.  
2858 Y B Chinmullgund.  
2859 M M Choudhari.  
2871 V B Chumalkar.  
2885 W R Deshmukh.  
2887 V K Dharwarkar.  
2890 S S Dighe.  
2891 B D Dixit.  
2893 Y N Dengare.  
2894 S G Ekbote.  
2895 N K Gadgil.  
2897 V A Gadre.  
2903 L J Gore.  
2905 H N Gujar.  
2906 N H Gujar.  
2907 K D Gujarathi.  
2908 P A Gujarathi.  
2911 P K Inamdar.  
2913 S K Jadhav.  
2914 L Jambhakar.  
2917 A G Joshi.  
2920 S G Joshi.  
2924 D B Kale.  
2932 A K Karkhanis.  
2937 M G Keskar.  
2938 W S Khaladkar.  
2940 D S Khedgikar.  
2944 A K Kondviker.  
2947 A B Kulkarni.  
2953 P G Kulkarni.  
2957 V R Kulkarni.  
2959 D T Kurandkar.  
2962 V R Lavate.  
2964 T K Lembe.  
2971 T B Maharaj.  
2974 P H Mali.  
2990 S S Padhye.  
3001 D K Patil.  
3002 P T Sahasrabudhe.  
3013 R J Puranik.  
3017 K S Ravavikar.  
3022 P T Sahasrabudhe.  
3024 P A Salasakar.  
3028 S K Sane.  
3029 G G Sathaye.  
3031 C D Sayad.  
3032 P E Sayad.  
3035 P S Shinde.  
3037 K N Shirode.  
3038 D K Shirode.  
3042 T S Tombekar.  
3043 R G Thakur.  
3045 R A Udgonkar.  
3046 R D Unde.  
3047 K Y Vaidya.  
3058 R V Wakade.

## KANARESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3062 S B Danti.  
3071 C N Math.  
3072 H R Padalsagi.

## GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3077 N D Bhagodia.

## AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

## SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3069 R M Ahyapak.  
3081 R M Aggarwala.  
3082 D B Athlye.  
3084 G R Barve.  
3085 K H Bhagwati.  
3087 A M Bhatt.  
3089 B H Bhatt.  
3090 B M Bhatt.  
3091 G S Bhatt.  
3095 H K Bhatt.  
3097 I C Bhatt.  
3098 J T Bhatt.  
3100 L G Bhatt.  
3102 M T Bhatt.  
3104 N B Bhatt.  
3105 N G Bhatt.  
3110 M S Bhavsar.  
3112 S M Bhow.  
3116 J G Christian.  
3119 R C Dalal.  
3121 B K Dave.  
3123 G J Dave.  
3125 I S Dave.  
3126 K S Dave.  
3129 R A Dave.  
3130 R M Dave.  
3131 S T Dave.  
3132 J R Delivale.  
3134 N B Deracary.  
3136 A J Desai.  
3137 B M Desai.  
3138 B B Desai.  
3139 B M Desai.  
3140 C K Desai.

3143 G L Desai.  
3145 K S Desai.  
3146 M M Desai.  
3147 N N Desai.  
3148 N C Desai.  
3149 R G Desai.

3153 A V Divatia.  
3154 J S Dixit.  
3156 H J Doshi.  
3157 L C Doshi.  
3158 P A Doshi.  
3160A M Dubal.  
3161 B H Gandhi.  
3162 G C Gandhi.  
3163 M L Gandhi.  
3166 P M Gandhi.  
3168 L M Ghoda.  
3177 L V Jani.  
3178 L T Jani.  
3179 T D Jani.  
3181 R G Jha.  
3183 B L Joshi.  
3184 B C Joshi.  
3186 C L Joshi.  
3187 D H Joshi.

## PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3189 K A Joshi.  
3192 M V Joshi.  
3194 S R Joshi.  
3195 S S Joshi.  
3196 T G Kapadia.  
3201 D L Kothari.  
3203 K D Kothari.  
3204 L B Kothari.  
3206 M R Limkar.  
3207 G K Majumdar.  
3210 G C Manakwala.  
3211 P D Mandalia.  
3213 A T Mehta.  
3214 B N Mehta.  
3216 B F Mehta.  
3219 L T Mehta.  
3220 M A Mehta.  
3222 P N Mehta.  
3226 S V Mehta.  
3227 V P Mehta.  
3232 G R Nagle.  
3234 L S Nanakshahi.  
3235 H M Oza.  
3237 K A Pandit.  
3238 M S Pandit.  
3239 M C Pandit.  
3240 A L Pandya.  
3241 B H Pandya.  
3247 P P Pandya.  
3250 M M Parekh.  
3251 C C Parikh.  
3253 C N Parikh.  
3255 L P Parikh.  
3256 N C Parikh.  
3257 R M Parikh.  
3260 S C Parikh.  
3262 V D Parikh.  
3264 B R Patel.  
3266 C H Patel.  
3267 C K Patel.  
3269 C T Patel.  
3272 D K Patel.  
3275 I N Patel.  
3279 L A Patel.  
3280 M M Patel.  
3284 M V Patel.  
3286 N S Patel.  
3291 S S Patel.  
3293 V S Patel.  
3294 L D Pathak.  
3295 R P Patwari.  
3296 N D Rajgor.  
3297 B J Rao.  
3302 R P Raval.  
3303 S G L Raval.  
3304 J B Sandil.  
3305 C S Saravina.  
3307 A K Shah.  
3308 A N Shah.  
3309 A C Shah.  
3310 A M Shah.  
3312 B H Shah.  
3314 B S Shah.  
3315 B C Shah.  
3316 M M Shah.  
3317 C A Shah.  
3321 C D Shah.  
3329 H N Shah.  
3330 H C Shah.  
3331 H D Shah.  
3335 J T Shah.  
3338 K K Shah.  
3340 K R Shah.  
3341 M M Shah.  
3354 R C Shah.  
3359 S B Shah.  
3363 S P Shah.  
3364 S K Shah.  
3368 P B Shastri.  
3371 L S Sheth.  
3372 M N Sheth.  
3373 A A Shukla.  
3377 H V Shukla.  
3378 J C Shukla.  
3384 A K Talwalkar.  
3390 M G Talwalkar.  
3391 R G Talwalkar.  
3392 S G Talwalkar.  
3393 B R Thaker.  
3394 G P Thaker.  
3395 G H Thakore.  
3399 C R Trivedi.  
3400 J C Trivedi.  
3401 J C Trivedi.  
3406 M O Trivedi.  
3410 B N Vaidya.  
3412 B S Vaniker.  
3414 M N Vohra.  
3415 N L Vora.  
3419 K B Vyas.  
3422 R R Vyas.  
3426 M S Yajnik.

## PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3430 N J Bhatt.  
3432 I U Bihari.  
3435 N I Chania.  
3447 F M Desai.  
3450 M J Dhruva.  
3454 P B Hakim.  
3455 M J Jani.  
3457 S A Kadri.  
3458 H J Kotharia.  
3460 R D Kapadia.  
3461 R N Kapadia.  
3472 J S Mehta.  
3485 R B Patel.  
3495 R K Rathod.  
3507 S A Shirazi.  
3510 D V Thacker.  
3513 T L Thakore.  
3517 R C Vakil.  
3518 A H Vasanwala.  
3519 S R Vyas.

## FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3524 N T Trivedi.

## GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3553 C C Bhat.  
3555 I H Bhatt.  
3558 N G Bhatt.  
3566 R L Bagala.  
3572 L V Dani.  
3590 D M Desai.  
3597 N K Desai.  
3603 O M Desai.  
3604 V M Desai.  
3606 A T Gandhi.  
3607 A M Gandhi.  
3615 C M Jani.  
3618 K M Javeri.  
3623 V P Joshi.  
3629 K T Kothari.  
3633 M R Makim.  
3636 R K Mader.  
3640 K P Mehta.  
3648 R M Mehta.  
3650 M B Modi.  
3653 R H Oza.  
3654 U M Oza.  
3656 C G Pandya.  
3661 M D Pandya.  
3662 M C Pandya.  
3666 S B Pandya.  
3667 V C Panjvani.  
3669 C H Paramar.  
3688 K S Patel.  
3702 S K Patel.  
3703 S K Patel.  
3704 K P Raval.  
3709 M P Raval.  
3713 R H Raval.  
3714 V P Raval.  
3725 A V Shah.  
3736 H J Shah.  
3741 H K Shah.  
3742 H S Shah.  
3743 J D Shah.  
3745 J M Shah.  
3747 K B Shah.  
3748 K B Shah.  
3750 K B Shah.  
3752 M M Shah.  
3756 N C Shah.  
3761 P M Shah.

(Continued on next page.)

## INFLUENZA Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

## PHENALGIN REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after-effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000 tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS: E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

## PRIZES! PRIZES!

## TRY YOUR SKILL:

## COMPETITION ESSAY ON

"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE" AND AGUE PILLS.

1ST PRIZE ..... Rs. 125.  
2ND PRIZE ..... Rs. 75.

The undersigned offer the above two prizes for the two best essays on this Queen of Fever-Mixtures.

The Essay must be in English with a suitable heading, must not exceed 500 words, must bear the full name and address of the competitor and must reach us at our undesignated address and one copy to Messrs. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., P. O. Cadell Road, Sayani Road, Bombay 14, on or before the 30th June at the latest.

The decision of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., will be final and legally binding in all matters connected with the competition and no correspondence will be entered into with any competitor.

The result will be published in this paper in July next. Competitors not desiring to have their names published need not compete. Each such essay will become the absolute property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and they will have the sole right to publish or otherwise make use of any such essay of any successful or unsuccessful competitor at any time without any remuneration.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,  
Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.



## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

3762 P. M. Shah.  
3764 R. H. Shah.  
3765 R. J. Shah.  
3769 S. A. Shah.  
3771 S. N. Shah.  
3772 T. T. Shah.  
3783 V. H. Thakur.  
3794 T. K. Vora.  
3801 L. J. Vyas.

## BARODA CENTRE.

SANSKRIT AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

3804 K. G. Ambekar.  
3805 I. B. Arta.  
3806 C. M. Dave.  
3809 M. K. Jadhav.

SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

3812 C. G. Acharya.  
3814 B. K. Amin.  
3816 D. S. Amin.  
3817 G. J. Amin.  
3818 J. B. Amin.  
3819 L. K. Amin.  
3820 M. M. Amin.  
3821 N. A. Amin.  
3822 N. L. Amin.  
3823 P. I. Amin.  
3824 R. N. Amin.  
3825 R. L. Amin.  
3826 P. S. Athavale.  
3828 N. M. Barber.  
3829 N. D. Barge.  
3830 B. M. Barot.  
3831 R. M. Barot.  
3833 B. N. Bhatawdekar.  
3834 B. K. Bhatt.  
3837 H. N. Bhatt.  
3839 J. T. Bhatt.  
3842 P. S. Bhatt.  
3844 C. M. Bhavsar.  
3845 K. B. Bhavsar.  
3847 P. P. Butala.  
3848 F. K. Carpenter.  
3849 S. R. Carpenter.  
3850 C. H. Champawaria.  
3851 K. K. Chandorkar.  
3852 V. R. Chavan.  
3854 M. P. Chitania.  
3856 K. N. Chokshi.  
3857 M. N. Chokshi.  
3858 S. B. Cholkar.  
3860 G. P. Dandnaya.  
3861 R. V. Dato.  
3862 L. R. Dave.  
3863 N. G. Dave.  
3866 D. V. Deo.  
3867 R. R. Deo.  
3869 B. A. Desai.  
3870 B. B. Desai.  
3871 C. N. Desai.  
3872 C. N. Desai.  
3873 C. J. Desai.  
3874 D. A. Desai.  
3876 G. H. Desai.  
3880 M. G. Desai.  
3881 N. G. Desai.  
3882 N. D. Desai.  
3884 P. S. Desai.  
3885 T. N. Desai.  
3887 B. Y. Deshpande.  
3890 M. M. Dhruva.  
3893 P. M. Ekbote.  
3894 C. A. Fadia.  
3896 M. N. Gade.  
3897 P. F. Galkar.  
3898 A. H. Gaudhi.  
3899 P. A. Gaudhi.  
3901 T. C. Gaudhi.  
3902 S. G. Ghia.  
3903 B. N. Gor.  
3905 M. V. Gokani.  
3906 L. B. Holbe.  
3907 C. P. Jaji.  
3911 C. B. Joshi.  
3920 V. K. Karkare.  
3921 D. R. Karye.  
3922 N. M. Kattare.  
3923 N. R. Kothare.  
3924 B. D. Kavi.  
3925 S. S. Kelkar.  
3926 A. K. Khambholja.  
3929 A. P. Lele.  
3930 M. O. Mahajan.  
3931 S. R. Mahajan.  
3932 D. B. Mahulkar.  
3935 M. C. Mehta.  
3937 R. A. Mhaikar.  
3940 K. S. Nadkarni.  
3946 J. B. Oza.  
3947 V. N. Padhye.  
3949 R. B. Pakai.  
3951 D. R. Pandit.  
3953 A. M. Pandya.  
3954 B. J. Pandya.  
3957 M. J. Pandya.  
3959 K. D. Parikh.  
3961 N. M. Parikh.  
3962 N. C. Parikh.  
3963 S. C. Parikh.  
3964 S. C. Parikh.  
3967 D. P. Parmar.  
3968 A. N. Patel.  
3969 A. S. Patel.  
3970 A. V. Patel.  
3971 B. V. Patel.  
3972 C. S. Patel.  
3973 C. S. Patel.  
3974 C. S. Patel.  
3975 C. S. Patel.  
3976 C. M. Patel.  
3977 C. N. Patel.  
3978 C. N. Patel.  
3979 C. N. Patel.  
3980 C. N. Patel.  
3981 C. V. Patel.  
3982 C. V. Patel.  
3983 D. G. Patel.  
3984 D. G. Patel.  
3985 D. V. Patel.  
3986 D. M. Patel.  
3987 G. H. Patil.  
3988 G. K. Patel.  
3989 I. S. Patel.  
3990 I. S. Patel.  
3991 J. U. Patel.  
3992 J. U. Patel.  
3993 K. A. Patel.  
3994 M. D. Patel.  
3995 M. P. Patel.  
3996 M. Z. Patel.  
3997 M. Z. Patel.  
3998 M. Z. Patel.  
3999 M. Z. Patel.  
4000 M. Z. Patel.  
4001 M. Z. Patel.  
4002 M. Z. Patel.  
4003 M. Z. Patel.  
4004 M. Z. Patel.  
4005 M. Z. Patel.  
4006 M. Z. Patel.  
4007 M. Z. Patel.  
4008 M. Z. Patel.  
4009 M. Z. Patel.  
4010 M. Z. Patel.  
4011 M. Z. Patel.  
4012 M. Z. Patel.  
4013 M. Z. Patel.

4014 P. G. Patel.  
4015 P. A. Patel.  
4016 P. T. Patel.  
4021 R. D. Patel.  
4023 R. B. Patel.  
4027 R. V. Patel.  
4028 S. T. Patel.  
4029 S. I. Patel.  
4030 S. D. Patel.  
4031 T. I. Patel.  
4034 K. K. Patil.  
4037 K. V. Patil.  
4040 T. S. Pimpalekar.  
4042 L. Y. Pradhan.  
4043 M. T. Pradhan.  
4046 B. M. Raj.  
4055 P. S. Sane.  
4057 V. S. Sath.  
4059 M. M. Savlval.  
4060 A. C. Shah.  
4063 A. V. Shah.  
4065 B. M. Shah.  
4072 C. N. Shah.  
4081 J. N. Shah.  
4082 K. S. Shah.  
4083 K. D. Shah.  
4084 M. C. Shah.  
4086 M. N. Shah.  
4087 N. C. Shah.  
4088 P. J. Shah.  
4089 P. C. Shah.  
4090 R. C. Shah.  
4091 R. P. Shah.  
4094 S. H. Shah.  
4096 S. S. Shah.  
4097 V. R. Shah.  
4098 V. N. Shah.  
4100 S. R. Shaikh.  
4103 B. M. Sheth.  
4104 B. M. Sheth.  
4105 S. V. Sheth.  
4108 J. R. Sikligar.  
4109 G. K. Solanki.  
4110 L. J. Sommanek.  
4111 M. C. Soni.  
4113 M. T. Talwar.  
4117 K. G. Thakur.  
4119 N. D. Thakur.  
4120 V. T. Thakur.  
4121 V. K. Thite.  
4122 R. K. Toraskar.  
4127 M. M. Trivedi.  
4128 M. C. Trivedi.  
4130 N. C. Trivedi.  
4132 D. B. Gajhulda.  
4136 S. P. Valodkar.  
4137 C. T. Vora.  
4141 R. R. Vyas.  
4142 R. C. Vyas.  
4143 M. G. Wal.  
4144 V. B. Wakode.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4146 D. D. Anklesaria.  
4147 R. J. Mistry.  
4150 K. F. Campwala.  
4152 N. I. Chopda.  
4154 W. S. Christian.  
4155 R. C. Desai.  
4156 R. J. Makrani.  
4156 M. R. Malek.  
4172 C. I. Mistry.  
4173 P. K. Modi.  
4174 K. R. Mowdwalla.  
4179 A. B. Patel.  
4180 B. K. Patel.  
4181 C. M. Patel.  
4186 S. D. Pathak.  
4187 U. A. Pathan.  
4188 N. J. Payri.  
4189 F. A. Rabady.  
4190 C. R. Rami.  
4190 D. K. Shah.  
4201 K. C. Shah.  
4205 R. H. Shah.  
4206 V. K. Shah.  
4207 M. T. Shahiwala.  
4212 N. J. Solanki.  
4219 N. B. Desai.  
4225 A. C. Patel.  
4228 K. H. Shah.  
4229 V. M. Mehta.  
4233 R. T. Bhatt.  
4241 V. J. Bhatt.  
4247 S. M. Christian.  
4248 B. S. Daru.  
4249 B. K. Dave.  
4250 C. D. Dave.  
4251 M. G. Dave.  
4256 P. M. Denkar.  
4257 A. S. Desai.  
4263 J. D. Desai.  
4268 N. R. Desai.  
4272 S. G. Desai.  
4275 J. P. Doctor.  
4280 J. N. Gandhi.  
4282 M. S. Gandhi.  
4283 S. C. Gandhi.  
4284 S. M. Gayavala.  
4290 V. H. Itewalla.  
4292 D. G. Joshi.  
4293 V. M. Joshi.  
4295 P. L. Kachhava.  
4296 M. P. Karkare.  
4301 U. A. Rajamundar.  
4302 G. H. Mangrola.  
4303 G. H. Modi.  
4310 M. H. Modi.  
4311 C. K. Naik.  
4315 C. D. Pandya.  
4316 C. H. Pandya.  
4318 J. N. Pandya.  
4321 J. C. Parekh.  
4326 O. C. Parikh.  
4329 A. K. Patel.  
4330 A. N. Patel.  
4332 A. B. Patel.  
4333 B. M. Patel.  
4334 C. M. Patel.  
4335 G. E. Patel.  
4348 J. J. Patel.  
4356 M. P. Patel.  
4357 M. A. Patel.  
4359 M. H. Patel.  
4360 N. B. Patel.  
4362 N. J. Patel.  
4367 R. N. Patel.  
4378 S. A. Patel.  
4380 S. P. Patel.  
4382 V. C. Patel.  
4385 C. K. Pradhan.

PERSIAN AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4387 A. C. Shah.  
4388 C. M. Shah.  
4389 C. R. Shah.  
4391 J. H. Shah.  
4392 J. B. Shah.  
4394 M. M. Shah.  
4395 M. M. Shah.  
4396 N. N. Shah.  
4398 N. P. Shah.  
4399 N. T. Shah.  
4400 P. M. Shah.  
4401 R. H. Shah.  
4403 S. C. Shah.  
4405 T. P. Shah.  
4406 D. L. Sharma.  
4404 K. P. Sindhia.  
4409 B. K. Soni.  
4410 N. K. Suri.  
4411 B. M. Tapodhan.  
4412 J. P. Thakar.  
4413 S. K. Thakar.  
4416 P. L. Thakkar.  
4417 S. J. Thakkar.  
4421 B. L. Vashi.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

4635 J. L. Somaiya.  
4636 K. K. Tagna.  
4637 N. M. Tagna.  
4638 B. M. Thakkar.  
4639 D. A. Trivedi.  
4638 J. J. Trivedi.  
4644 K. M. Trivedi.  
4655 M. R. Trivedi.  
4656 N. K. Trivedi.  
4657 S. J. Trivedi.  
4658 S. P. Trivedi.  
4659 V. H. Trivedi.  
4704 H. H. Vachharajani.  
4705 R. M. Vadhavala.  
4706 B. N. Vadhavala.  
4707 M. C. Vaidya.  
4711 B. P. Vaidya.  
4714 J. D. Vaidya.  
4718 V. G. Vaidya.  
4719 H. A. Vaid.  
4720 D. V. Vaidakar.  
4721 C. J. Vithalaji.  
4726 K. J. Vora.  
4727 D. M. Vyas.  
4730 P. K. Vyas.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, June, 2.  
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.  
FRIDAY, June, 4.  
Intermediate Examinations in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.  
SATURDAY, June, 5.  
Banks closed: King's Birthday.  
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

## DEATH.

SHAH BICHARDAS BHOTBHAI.—Kapole Bania cotton broker, died at Ghatkopar yesterday at 7 a.m. Othman ceremony to-day at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at his residence at Ghatkopar.

R3260

## KAPOLE BANIA'S DEATH.

ASHRUMATI.—Daughter of Kallindas Vithaldas Bhawanias, expired on Sunday night, 30th May, 1926, at Amrell, Kathiawad, aged 8 years; Uthman ceremony to take place on Tuesday, 1st June, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), at Bonny Buildings, New Charni Road, Bombay.

## WILSON HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS.

Of the 56 candidates sent up by the above school for the S. I. Examination 45 have passed, giving a percentage of 80 as against the University's percentage of 40.

## TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A Gramophone Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 357 Metres.

## GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct tomorrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.).

## DRAD BODY FOUND IN STREET.

On Monday at about 7.30 a.m. a dead body of a Hindu was found lying in Church Gate Street. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th May, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 31st idem:—  
Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.  
Total mortality exclusive of stillborn 90.  
Total mortality this day last year 69.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

In continuation of the previous announcement of the opening of the Elementary Sanitary Class, applicants are informed that as a sufficient number of candidates have expressed their willingness to join the class, the course will commence on Monday, the 7th instant at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

## JUROR FINED FOR NOT ATTENDING CORONER'S COURT.

Vasantlal Ranglalal, a juror who was empanelled in the jury to hear the case of death of Chandrabai who it was alleged died of belladonna poisoning was fined Rs. 30 for not attending the Coroner's Court on the 28th and 29th ultimo. He paid the fine on Monday morning.

## ST. ANTHONY'S CHARITABLE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In connection with the appeal in aid of St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, Kanara, which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, donations, small or big, from the charitable public, will be thankfully received by Bro. P. George, C/o. Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie, opp. Victoria Terminus, Fort, Bombay.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 4th June, 1926.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with mails from London of 27th instant left Mar. seilles at 6.30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

## CRUSHED TO DEATH BY TAXI.

In the early hours of Monday morning Kulu Govind, a Hindu, was crushed to death while sleeping on the road by a taxi car. It appeared Kulu was sleeping owing to excessive heat near the footpath at 14 Kamatipura lane when a taxi car came from Sukhlaji Street and ran over him. Death was instantaneous. Some persons who ran after the taxi report that it was of red colour bearing No. 5050. The police are making enquiries.

## BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, a public meeting of the workers of the Swadeshi Mills and the New Mill, Kurja, was held in the Jamatkhana on the 29th May, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. S. H.

## AWAITING THEIR "FATE"



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Groups of students anxiously awaiting the declaration of the School Final Examination results, in the Bombay University Gardens, yesterday noon.

## JAMKHANDI INVESTITURE.



Photo by S. Mahadeo and Son.

His Highness the Chief of Jamkhandi, with the Rancesaheba, at the investiture ceremony held last week.

## ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ARMS

## OLD WOMAN FINED

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mariambai Ismail (62) Hawabi Daul (3) and Sheikh Hussain Mohidin were placed on Monday afternoon by Inspector Guider on a charge of possessing firearms without license. Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution while the accused Nos. 1 and 3 were defended by Mr. C. N. Kanungo, pleader and Mr. Raval pleader appeared for the third accused.

The facts of the case are that all the accused arrived at Bombay on Saturday morning per s.s. "Khandala" from South Africa. The passengers who were disembarking were searched by the Customs Department. On the first two accused being searched by Mrs. D. Ward, the Lady Searcher, a five-chambered revolver wrapped in a cloth was found concealed under the dress of the first accused while a packet containing 50 cartridges to fit the revolver was found on the person of Hawabi who is a girl of nine years only. The packet was seen in the form of a parcel in a piece of white cloth, and it was hanging in the neck of the second accused. Shakh Hussain, who tried to go away from the dock with the usual haste was suspected; and on being searched 63 cartridges in a bundle were found in his possession. All the accused were taken to the Ramnagar Inspector, Customs. And after their statements were taken, they were handed over to the police.

Mariambai pleading not guilty said that the parcels were given to her by a Hindu acquaintance at Machhadodorp in Natal to hand it over to one Naran Bikhia at Surat where she was to go. She was told that the bundles contained jewellery. She took the parcels, but on board the ship she had opened them and had found that they contained fire-arms. She was told that if the fire-arms were detected she would get into trouble. It was therefore, that she concealed them.

Hawabi pleaded not guilty on the same grounds.

The third accused pleading not guilty said that while he was standing near the gate at the Dock one Yusuf Mohamed went to him and gave him a parcel saying that it contained money. He never imagined that it contained cartridges.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Mariambai to pay a fine of Rs. 400, Hawabi was bound over for one year for Rs. 100 while the third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

## ALLEGED INSULT TO TICKET COLLECTOR

## INCIDENT AT CHURCH GATE STATION

Mr. Balkrishna Jani, pleader, appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on behalf of Mr. Prajji Motabhai Desai, Head Ticket Collector at Church Gate Station of the B. & C. I. Railway and filed a cross-complaint that on 4th May at about 6.15 p.m. Mr. E. Stevens of Messrs. Wilson Latham and Co., got through the South gate of the town platform at Church Gate Station without showing his ticket although it was demanded by the ticket collector at the gate. The complainant who was on supervising duty, on seeing that, followed Stevens and demanded his ticket. Stevens refusing to do so called the complainant "Bloody fool" thus committing an offence under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 121 of the Indian Railways Act.

At that moment Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, who, the complainant alleged bore grudge against him, arrived without showing his ticket at the gate and began to threaten and insult the complainant and obstructed him in doing his duty. Mr. Dalal then went with the Stevens and demanded his ticket. Stevens refusing to do so called the complainant "Bloody fool" thus committing an offence under Sections 332 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 121 of the Indian Railways Act.

The complainant cited several witnesses and requested the Court to proceed against both the accused.

His Worship granted summons against both the accused.

It will be recalled that Mr. Stevens had filed a complaint against the complainant in this respect before Mr. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate on May 20th, charging the complainant with insult and assault.

## JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

The special sessions of the Shri Jain Swetamber Conference will be held in Bombay on 5th and 6th instant, Saturday and Sunday. Bahadur Singhji Singi of Calcutta has been elected President for the sessions.

## MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

## MR. BAPTISTA NOT CONTESTING

Monday was the last day for nomination of candidates for bye election in Bsculla ward caused by the death of Mr. S. R. Jilker and the following six candidates had registered their names for the purpose, viz:—

- (1) Rao Saheb Menaji Raulji.
- (2) Mr. R. S. Asavle.
- (3) Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey.
- (4) Mr. K. S. Dhandy.
- (5) Mr. Damodar Sadashiv Dongre.
- (6) Mr. V. A. Desai.

Many friends of Mr. Joseph Baptista are surprised to see his name missing from the list of candidates especially as Mr. Baptista's name was mentioned on the very first day when the Municipal Corporation adjourned as a mark of respect for Mr. Jilker's untimely death, as a likely candidate.

## BILLIARDS AT WATSON'S HOTEL

An interesting billiard match of 750 up has been arranged to take place at the Watson's Hotel on June 2 at 9 p.m. between A. Japheth, the Jockeys' champion and Mr. Baker, the Telegraph Champion. The former played last year several good games against the Poona Military Champion and is a clever cue-man while Baker is equally proficient at the game. The proprietor of Watson's Hotel is awarding a handsome trophy to the winner.

## BACK BAY SCANDAL

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart., had forwarded a resolution on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Government pressing for a committee of enquiry to go into the whole of the Development scandal. Government have now forwarded the following reply to Sir Dinshaw:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 15th February 1926, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association regarding the appointment of an independent Commission in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation scheme I am directed to state that the Government of India have now decided to appoint a committee of enquiry in connection with the scheme."

## NEXT ENGLISH MAIL

LATEST HOURS FOR POSTING.  
Saturday the 5th instant being a Post Office Holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birth-Day the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the "Home-ward" English Mail to be closed on that day. Unregd. correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.  
Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Friday.  
Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Friday.  
Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday, the 5th instant will be a Post Office Holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birth-Day.  
All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O., Ballard Pier, and the Town Sub-Offices, including the Telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 31.

The Bay Monsoon has weakened Northeast India, but is active in Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy, Moulmein, Kyaukpyn and Akyab one inch; Bassein two; Silchar three-quarters, Mymensingh two.

The feeble western disturbance is now over the Punjab and is likely to cause dust-storms in Northwest India.

Forecast:—Deerest in Arakan.—A. P.

"Three more men of the Lancashire Fusiliers are now in hospital as a result of heatstroke."—A. P.

## DERBY SWEEP

## FAVOURITE DRAWN BY BOMBAY MAN

It is reported that Mr. Cyril G. Stille, a partner in the firm of Sir Alexander Gibb and Co. has drawn Colorado in Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep and has received a cable for an offer of £12,000 for half the share in the ticket. Mr. Stilleman left Bombay for England only ten days ago and would probably receive the lucky message en route. Another partner of the same firm named Col. T. C. Huffman has also drawn a horse in the Calcutta Sweep.

## THREE MORE HORSES SCRATCHED.

LONDON, May 31.  
Grand Flight was scratched from Derby at nine and Lanchester and Lillworth Cove at thirty-nine minutes past ten this morning.—Reuter.

## LATEST DERBY BETTINGS

LONDON, May 31.  
Following is latest betting on Derby:—  
Thirteen to eight Colorado, six to one Coronach (betting on Coronach subject to correction), ten to one Swift and Sure, and Lex (taken and offered) hundred to six Apple Sammy, twenty-two to one Finglass twenty-five to one Harpagon offered twenty-eight to one Cimiez offered and thirty-three to one taken forty to one Macanudo taken and offered forty to one Comedy King offered.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 31.  
Following are the revised Derby probabilities:—  
Apple Sammy (Jelliss), Bason (Quirke), Cimiez (Smirke), Colorado (Weston), Comedy King (Dempsey), Coronach (Childe), Finglass (Archibald), Gay Lohario (Thwaites), Harpagon (Elliot), Lancogave (Perryman), Le Gros (Kirby), Lex (Beary), Macanudo (Lane), Pantera (Wragg), Review Order (H. Beasley), St. Mary's Kirk (—), Simon the Beggar (J. Leach), Swift and Sure (R. Jones, Teneity (—), War Mist (Easling) Hercules.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN WINS DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

LONDON, May 30.  
In the Davis Cup competition, Britain won by three matches to two. Crole Rees and Kingsley beat De Morigo and Serventi 3/6, 6/8, 6/4 6/3, 6/3; Tarnbull beat Serventi 3/6, 6/1, 6/1, 6/2. Wheatley retired when the score was 6/2, 6/3, 3/2 in De Morigo's favour. Reuter's Special.

## ITALY ELIMINATED FROM DAVIS CUP CONTEST

LONDON, May 30.  
Rome.—Britain has eliminated Italy from the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

## FOOTBALL

## HARWOOD LEAGUE BEGINS

G. I. P. BEATEN BY H. LYNN  
A start was made with the Harwood League on Monday when the Customs met the G. I. P. Rly on the Cooperage. It was a one-sided game, the Railwaymen being easily the better lot, but strangely enough, they were a goal in arrears when the final whistle blew. And for their victory the Customs have to thank H. Lynn their brilliant goalkeeper who gave a splendid exhibition between the sticks. Showing uncanny anticipation he was always there to meet the ball and in masterful fashion dealt with the persistent bombardment to which he was subjected. Fiddett the left back possesses a hefty kick and gives promise of making a fine back. The Customs attack, however, has not the slightest idea of forward play. The railway forwards, on the other hand, swung the ball about well, the understanding between Thompson and Corr being especially good. But their ideas are pretty ancient and they do not take advantage of the new off-side law, which has brought into vogue the raiding centre-forward.

The Railway kept on the offensive for most of the time and should have been one up in the first half, but Thompson missed with his penalty kick. Soon after resumption Cowton got through on his own and scored the only goal of the match. The railway made determined efforts to equalise and Lynn had much to do to keep his charge intact. Five minutes before the end, Thompson sent in a beautiful drive to the corner of the net, but the goalie sprang to it and saved in spectacular fashion. Full-time arrived with the Customs ahead by one goal. The better side had lost, but they certainly made a very good impression on their first showing, and should improve on their last season's form.

## TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R. A. vs. B.B. R.A.

## THE HARWOOD LEAGUE

## ABOUT THE TWO DIVISION.

The first division will consist of the South Staffords, R.A., Bombay Gymkhana, B.B.R.A., Y.C.A., G.I.P. Rly. and Customs.

The second division will consist of the R.A.M.C., Bombay Gym B. Swiss Football Club, Matunga Hindus, "Times of India", City Police G.I.P. Matunga.

## RAILWAY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, May 31.  
The Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association has resolved to hold sittings of the Railway Conference in the last week of November or first week of December 1926 in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will be requested to preside. If he is unable to accept Sir Purshottamas Thakuradas will be invited.—A. P.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW  
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS  
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.  
**INDIA EQUITABLE  
INSURANCE CO. LTD.**  
HEAD OFFICE—  
LALL LALAN STREET, CALCUTTA.  
UNDOUBTEDLY THE  
BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
of about 18 years  
The last revolutionary bonus declared  
to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15  
per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

**WANTED AGENTS**  
on commission and allowance on  
guaranteed business.  
For further particulars, proposal forms  
and terms of Agency, please apply to  
For further particulars, proposal forms  
and terms of Agency, please apply to  
**THE INDIAN PRODUCTS**  
**SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.**  
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.  
Head Office CALCUTTA.

## LAW AND BUSINESS.

Prof. Datta's Books for Students  
Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.  
Five best books by Principal Shri R.  
Datta, Barrister-at-Law, of Datta's College  
of Commerce and lately of the Government  
College, are those by the most experienced  
and the best qualified teacher of Commerce  
in India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book  
written specially for business-men  
and students of Commerce Directors,  
Company Agents, Managers, Share-  
holders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
  2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th  
Edition. It deals with the com-  
merce of Mercantile Law in simple  
language with references and carefully  
prepared index. Rs. 9.
  3. RIGHT ACCOUNTING (1916): A  
book for Book-keepers, Accountants  
Auditors, Accountancy Students and  
Business-men. Rs. 6.
  4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd  
Edition), 1922, dealing with problems  
of organization and promotion of  
business. It contains in use in large  
business offices. Stock exchange prac-  
tice. Labour efficiency and organiza-  
tion. Secrecy and Scientific  
Accounting. Rs. 7.5.
- CHAS. W. "KOLLYERSON" SUPPL-  
MENT, 1926, Rs. 1.50.  
PUBLISHERS:  
Messrs. RANGHARAO GOV. & SON  
Bookellers  
Opposite St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.  
No. 2.

## IMPORTANT TO INCOME TAX : : PAYERS - : : :

If you want advice on any point  
regarding Income Tax or if you are  
dissatisfied with Income Tax As-  
sessments consult immediately,  
**MESSRS. NAGINDAS &  
MANEKLAL**

Income Tax Experts, 6, Suk-  
devji Building, Ravelin Street,  
Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.  
Telephone No. 22760.  
Telegraphic Add. KADAMBARY.

**BLACKSTONE  
OIL ENGINES**  
AND  
**INDIA'S FAVOURITE**  
AND  
**HAVE NO EQUAL**  
200 ENGINES ALWAYS IN STOCK  
**MARSHALL SONS  
& Co., (India) Ltd.**  
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

## TILES &amp; MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

**SAJAN & CO.**

4 Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

**The Bombay Chronicle.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1926.

BETRAYING INDIAN  
INTERESTS.

When the other day the Colour Bar legislation was brought up for discussion by Lord Oliver in the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead, who as Secretary of State for India is supposed to be guarding Indian interests, ridiculed the suggestion that Indians would be affected by it and considered that no discussion of that measure could form part of the Round Table Conference shortly to be held between the Union Government and the Government of India. Lord Birkenhead's speech was marked by amazing levity and ignorance of the Indian feeling on the subject. In happy contrast with this attitude of the English politician, whose duty it is to see that Indians are saved the ignominy of the racial stigma which the measure imposes, by insisting on its repeal, is the radical opposition to it stoutly maintained by General Smuts. The Ex-Premier of South Africa, who knows the Indian problem at close quarters, sees the implications of the measure far more clearly than either Mr. Raza Ali, whose visit to S. Africa, it is evident, has been in vain and whose views on the subject are as amazing as they are perverse, or the Secretary of State for India who ought to make it his immediate business to study the question and realise the depth of feeling amongst Indians in South Africa and in this country against this statutory sanction to racial discrimination of a most insulting character.

Mr. Andrews has done well to emphasize that Indians must offer to the Colour Bar legislation a fundamental and radical opposition because the racial stigma it contains is a direct blow to Indian national honour which, according to Mr. Raza Ali, is no concern of an Indian. Such opposition will continue to be advanced against it and this country must be on its guard and avoid being persuaded into acceptance of the suicidal policy of separating the two issues, the legislative enactment of the Colour Bar and the anti-Asiatic legislation which alone should form, according to Lord Birkenhead and the Union Government, the subject of the Round Table Conference. We must insist that the Colour Bar is included in the discussions when the Conference meets. The issues cannot be separated, because in essence they are one. The one and only problem before the non-White races in South Africa is whether they are to allow themselves to be condemned to the position, which General Smuts goes clearly is apportioned to them in the Hertzog scheme of development of the country, the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water. As a writer in the "Natal Mercury" points out, that position is one which neither the Indian nor the African Native can accept. There are White men in South Africa who realise this, men like General Smuts and Mr. Burton, the Cape Town politician who has had the courage to declare that the Native has "an unchallengeable right" to live in South Africa and that "a thousand Colour Bills will not keep him out of the pale". He fears that if the Native is forced downward, he will go down alone. He will drag part of the White race with him. But such wisdom and width of outlook are rare amongst the South African Whites, and it is our duty not to be lulled into a sense of false security by the announcement made by the Government of India that the Colour Bar Bill will not affect Indians, because they are not employed on skilled posts in the gold mines. Along with Natives we have to fight against it, because it affirms a dangerous principle, the principle of preventing a particular race by legislation from pursuing certain callings, thus denying to it every chance of rising in the social and economic scale. Its retention on the Statute-Book means for Indians the impossibility of maintaining the Western economic standards upon which the Union Government insists, because it deprives them of participation in high grade labour, and receiving the corresponding high remuneration. If Whitehall is in a mood to betray India's interests, Indians must only expect that a Government of Die-Hards will not act otherwise. They must be prepared to fight out this issue to the bitter end, resorting to every method of agitation available to them under the guidance of Gandhiji, and his trusted lieutenants like Mr. Andrews.

When we fear that Whitehall may betray Indian interests and when we know that we must be prepared to fight against this imposition of a racial stigma on Indians to the bitter end, we must also be on our guard in endorsing views such as those held by the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali on the Colour Bar Bill. He deprecates the agitation invoking the Crown to put its veto on the measure. From a perusal of the full text of the Bill he finds that it does not mention Asiatics or Indians at all. But Mr. Raza Ali himself admits that the measure empowers the Union Government to frame regulations prohibiting the grant of certificates of competency in certain occupations to the classes other than those mentioned in it. This is surely enough to justify the Indian apprehensions

regarding this iniquitous piece of legislation and the suggestion of Mr. Raza Ali that he is taking a practical view of the matter, while Mr. Andrews takes a humanitarian view of it, ought not to appeal to his countrymen, who are warned in time by their best friends amongst the Whites in South Africa apart from devoted champions of their interests like Mr. Andrews, that the measure is only a thin end of the wedge with regard to Indians. India has every right to demand that it should be vetoed and that the whole question of the Colour Bar be included in the discussions at the ensuing Round Table Conference.

## S. L. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The most striking feature of this year's School Leaving Examination results announced yesterday is the low percentage of passes, which is only a little over forty. This is obviously due to the sudden raising of the standard of the examination only last year without giving the schools enough time to adjust themselves to the higher requirements. The results will be found to be specially disappointing and even distressing if we remember that a pretty large number of students in the final school year were not found fit even to be allowed a chance of appearing for the examination. We can only hope that the results will be better next year, the schools having more time to reach the higher standard, though we continue to hold the opinion we have expressed on previous occasions that it is only the steady improvement in the equipment of the schools and in the pay and status of teachers that will yield permanently good results rather than the screwing up of the standard of the examination. It is too early to gauge how far the new rules for the S. L. Examination have affected our secondary schools. It is natural and satisfactory that an appreciable number of students have availed themselves of the option to offer their vernacular in lieu of a classical language. It is equally satisfactory that a large majority continue to offer a classical language in spite of the option. As the percentage of passes in the various subjects is not given separately, we are not in a position to indicate the influence of the new regulations on the teaching of those subjects. We trust the School Leaving Board will, as early as possible, publish a detailed analysis of the results together with the reports of the examiners in the different subjects.

A redeeming feature of the results is the success of girl candidates. They seem to have fared a little better than boys. A girl from Poona tops the list of successful candidates and also carries away two prizes and a scholarship. It is very gratifying, indeed, that the number of girl candidates is steadily increasing, especially in Bombay and Poona, the number this year being about 325. This increase is of more than academic interest in view of its social importance in a country like India and particularly in view of the tendency of secondary education for girls to raise their age of marriage. The results also amply prove, if any proof were needed, that, given equal opportunities, girls can hold their own against boys, who are free from the social disabilities to which Indian girls are, unfortunately, subjected.

## STILL OBSTINATE.

Yesterday Mr. Baldwin's offer to continue the subsidy to the coal-owners if they agree to come to terms with their employees was to lapse. The owners continue to be in a recalcitrant mood and refuse to attach any importance to the very outspoken warning that Mr. Baldwin gave them when he suggested to them that in resuming negotiations with their employees lay their best chance of saving the industry. The men, however, are in a conciliatory mood and are willing to explore every possibility of securing an honourable compromise. The rank and file are no doubt inclined to agree with Mr. Cook and Mr. Herbert Smith that there can be no question of reduction of wages, but the fact that efforts are being made by individual leaders to make specific suggestions which will be a starting point for negotiations shows that the desire is very keen amongst the miners of reaching an escape, on self-respecting terms, out of the present impasse. Mr. Hodges suggests an increase of hours though he is adamant over the question of reduction of wages. Mr. Varley, a member of the Miners' Executive, is against the ten per cent. reduction in wages suggested by Mr. Baldwin, but thinks that some reduction could be agreed to, if an increase in subsidy be made for a year and the reorganisation of the mines were compulsorily effected during that period. The miners are not at all anxious to accept reduction in wages unless what they have insisted upon is first assured to them. They demand the acceptance of the Coal Commission's recommendations regarding reorganisation. The Commission suggested that "a revision of the minimum percentage of wages should depend upon acceptance by all parties of such new measures of reorganisation as will secure to the industry a new lease of prosperity leading to higher wages". If the miners are assured that the employers and the Government are serious about this reorganisation, they may agree even to a slight reduction in wages with the hope that such a reduction will only be a prelude to a higher scale of earnings when the industry is put on a sound basis. But the employers are even now in no mood to give them such an assurance, and Mr. Baldwin must now embark upon the only course available to Government to save a national industry from the peril of destruction and a large group of workers from that of starvation, by providing by legislation what the mine-owners refuse to agree to by com-

## RENDITION OF BERAR.

## PEOPLE'S INTERESTS NEGLECTED UNDER BRITISH GOVT.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The first memorial of His Exalted Highness contains in para 58th the promise to grant to the people of Berar a constitution bestowing responsible Government to be carried on under the supervision of a constitutional Governor. This offer no doubt contains in the words of Lord Salisbury a very strong case of advantage on the whole to the people of Berar. We put it to the British Government why this proposal was not duly considered. Did it not hold out a strong advantage of the whole to the people of Berar so as to outweigh the presumption of treaties and usages? Was it not really conducive to the advancement and well-being of the people of Berar? Would it not have placed them in a decidedly superior position to that occupied by their brethren in British India? Was not immediate grant of responsible Government a political blessing to the people of Berar compared with the slow, gradual and progressive realisation of the goal to be reached after decades or a century perhaps? Lord Reading's Government has not condescended even to examine this proposal on its merits. If the British Government had imposed additional conditions with a view to safeguard this grant and with the object of ensuring its success and full development no one would have blamed Lord Reading and such a course would have given undoubted proof of the genuine desire of the British Government for the continued prosperity and well-being of the people of Berar. But one finds with great surprise that there is not even a bare mention of this new aspect or new point of view placed before Lord Reading by the Nizam.

The studied effort to eschew the consideration of this most weighty and new argument in favour of rendition has manifested clearly that the real interests of the people of Berar have no place in the mind of the British Government for the retaining of Berar in their grip. Any one with the sincere desire for the welfare of the people of Berar would have embraced this proposal with alacrity.

## Crux of the Situation.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has in one place very shrewdly observed that the crux of the situation is that Berar is the fertile pasture of the white man to graze freely, that its administration affords opportunities for his kith and kin to hold sinecure appointments carrying fat salaries, that it enables him to exploit the resources of the country to its fullest extent and that it opens avenues for British enterprise, British

trade and British manufacture. 'The well being of the people' is paraded only in name and the pompous claim to hold it, merely for the good of the people of Berar is sheer camouflage. The native of Berar has not advanced a whit in material advancement. He is still a hewer of wood and drawer of water. His lot is unbearable under the rock-renting Malguzar. He is indigent and in the clutches of the money lender. He is as primitive as of old and does not know any laws of sanitation and hygiene. In spite of the rich cotton growing capacity of the province and the immense exports of this article from his motherland he is short of raiment and cannot clothe his body and his family with decent apparel. With all the rich mineral deposits of his native land he is still deeply steeped in misery and can keep body and soul alive with extreme difficulty.

## A Deliberate Mission.

The rich mineral deposits are being exported in their raw condition outside India. Prospecting licenses are freely given to foreigners and it has been a means of rewarding the jehukumwallas. Government have not during these nearly 75 years taken any trouble to teach the sons of the soil the art of manufacturing finished products from these materials. This would have provided ample means of subsistence to the poor and destitute population and would have improved their material condition. It is to be noted that under the old regime these deposits were secure in the womb of mother earth and would have remained so until the inhabitants had grown wise to manipulate them. The practice of allowing these deposits to be removed by foreign capitalists outside India under the sanction and patronage of Government is as culpable as the conduct of a guardian allowing the hidden treasures of a minor ward to be removed by outsiders. Nothing could vividly bring home the alien character of the rule.

He is not free from the evil of drink. There is little to choose for him in the lot which he enjoyed under the Mogalai zulm and the refined grinding process of the British Raj.

We are not inclined to believe that the omission to refer to this new point is in any way due to inadvertence. Lord Reading was too astute a statesman not to foresee the evil consequences of the discussion of this proposal. He knew full well that it would land his Lordship's Government in an awkward predicament. It would create hopes in the minds of the Berar people and this would embarrass the position of Government in the extreme. With a view to avoid all this bother Lord Reading knocked the bottom of this proposal by relegating it to oblivion by treating it with contempt and not noticing the same.

(To be Continued.)

"CAPTURED-ART": A POLITICAL  
SLOGAN.

(BY ICONOCLAST.)

II.

On the other hand, art acts as a dynamic force where dynamite could do nothing. A nation in chains is not really a captured nation so long as the complete capture means to it destruction of its cultural distinctness and unity. Political domination is a poor grievance: nations become demoralised and submit to it. But the nation which believes in the absolute integrity of its culture, considers an external interference with it as a grievance to ventilate which it will gladly make any sacrifice; it will rightly consider its worthy of loss of precious lives because its very existence is threatened. In Ireland, this happened. Men like Yeats and "A. E.", leaders of this intellectual revolt against the Imperialism that they found to be undermining the very foundations of their national existence created an atmosphere that made ordinary, peace-loving Gaelic men priceless heroes and patriots. "A. E.", whose beautiful verse will always continue to inspire and charm non-Irish as well as Irish hearts, was not a decadent dandy of letters or a mere aesthete but a warrior, a man of action, a model for men whose patriotism is not confined within narrow provincial boundaries and will go down to posterity as such. The Irish Literary movement was a revolutionary force and virtually created Irish nationalism.

Poverty, the Foster Mother.  
The falsity of the hypothesis that ex-

trone and adverse material conditions act on a nation's artistic expression or production has again and again been proved. Poverty and political tyranny are certainly not conducive to production of art, but they could never destroy art if it exists at all. Starved artists even today are not a rarity. Real artists will starve rather than submit to tame convention or impudent dictation and their work when it is produced, is the work of men who created despite of themselves. External influences will never succeed in suppressing real artistic genius. The greatest Russian literary art was created in the pre-revolution Russian hells in Siberia. One has only to learn the conditions in which Dostoevsky lived and worked to be moved by the greatness of art that defies

our elaborate theories of how artists are made or cultured. Indescribable suffering, one would suppose, is the mother of the best part of European literature. Look at Gorki, for instance, the typical Russian literary artist who is a child of poverty and prisons and persecution. It is impossible not to bow your head, in the presence of such personalities, to the mysterious ways of that force which manifests itself in various manners, which creates and destroys and of which art is one of the manifestations.

## Isben's Dictum.

If a nation is in chains of slavery today, let it not despair, for to-morrow it might break these chains. If we are a 'captured' nation let us not forget the fact, but for God's sake (if there be one) as well as our own, let us not allow our art to be captured: Let us not persuade ourselves that our art is a 'captured' art and that like good utilitarians we must make the best of it, because it is dark, damnable pessimism: All or nothing.

## Notes of the Day.

## Portuguese Pyrotechnics.

The Portuguese are 'excitable' people and dearly love sensational politics. The idea of having a stable democratic government in which the only excitement and sensation are those of the hazard of the polling booth evidently pall upon them. So one section of the populace makes common cause with some particular group of discontented military officers, and the latter conspire to create a revolution. This consists in marching on the capital and bluffing the Cabinet in power either into willing resignation or enforced flight from the city. Martial law is declared and the new Government solemnly asserts that the 'liberties' of the country shall henceforth be within its keeping. The revolution which just ran its course in Portugal was, however, remarkable for the fact that the President of the Republic adopted a thoroughly constitutional attitude about the whole affair. It was a bloodless exhibition of popular resentment against the Cabinet in power, and the President paid a tribute to the doctrine that nothing succeeds like success by inviting General Manda Cabecadas, who operated the coup to form the new Cabinet. Revolutions come and go but the President remains.

## Lightening His Burden.

To commemorate the life-work of Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur who was a distinguished soldier and sportsman, a fund was started at the instance of the Jodhpur Durbar and the amount collected, to which the Durbar subscribed half the portion, was to be utilised for providing scholarships to Indians to receive military training. The rules now issued by the Government of India lay down that three annual scholarships of Rs. 100 each will be awarded out of the interest of the Memorial fund yields. They will be given to Indian cadets receiving education at the Military College at Dehra Dun, who are passing on into Sandhurst. But the fund has been invested in England and the Secretary of State for India has undertaken the responsibility of administering it. Why should not the Government of India insist that the fund should be invested in this country and that they should administer it, thus lightening the burden of the Secretary of State? Perhaps this does not suit India Office finance.

## Blessings of the Charkha.

Mr. Laxmidas Parshtottam, a robust khadi worker of Gujarat, gives an interesting account in the latest issue of "Navijan," of Hindu and Muslim women whose only source of income is the money obtained from spinning. The monthly income, in each case, varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. But all these women, while heartily thanking those who have revived this cottage industry, emphasize how extremely difficult it would have been for them to find out some other work which could give them honourable livelihood. For the benefit of those critics who have not cared to probe deep into the economic possibilities of the Charkha, we quote a typical case mentioned by Mr. Laxmidas. "A Gorasia lady of Nadiad aged 75 says 'I have been spinning for the last two months.' I get Rs. 2 per month for about seven pounds of yarn I spin. It is because of this amount that I can maintain myself. I have nobody to fall back upon. Long live those who introduced this spinning!' Hundreds of such instances may be mentioned where the spinning wheel has come to the poor and helpless as a boon. Yet with our arm-chair economists and publicans and idle critics the Charkha is still a subject for ridicule.

## A Reactionary Measure.

The Travancore Durbar has promulgated a draconian Press Regulation without so much as showing the courtesy of referring it to the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council or publishing it for public criticism. The manner of promulgating the Regulation and its matter are both such as to tarnish the reputation of the State which stands high for its progressive administration and its concern for the education of the people. The Regulation provides that no newspaper may be started in the State without a license for which a fee of Rs. 500 has to be paid. The fee is a sort of security for "good behaviour" on the part of the newspaper. It is liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Executive and a license, for the second time, will be granted only after an enhanced payment of Rs. 2,500. A more effective weapon for stifling public opinion could hardly have been conceived. It is the old British India Press Act in a new garb. It is not surprising that public opinion in the State has denounced this reactionary measure and the members of the Council have been asked to resign en bloc if they are not allowed to discuss the measure.

## Maternity Benefits.

The recent dismissal of two women workers in a Madras mill, because they were in an advanced stage of pregnancy, gave the local Labour Union and the operatives an opportunity of consolidating their position. Mrs. Jinarajadasa, in an appeal to the women workers, impressed upon them that, as human beings they were entitled to certain rights and they must exact them from the mill-owners by all fair means. America and some other western countries have on their Statute-books a law laying down that a woman should be given leave with wages six weeks before and six weeks after child birth. Mr. Joshi's bill drafted almost on the same lines was rejected last year by the Assembly owing to the capitalistic bias of the Government. The women workers of Madras, under the lead of the Labour Union and Mrs. Jinarajadasa, have set on foot an agitation for legislation providing maternity benefit. It is now for other cities to take up the cry. The capitalistic opposition is bound to bend down before the united demand of organised Labour.

## UNDER CONGRESS FLAG.

### NAGPUR CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

#### RESPONSIVISTS DENOUNCED.

NAGPUR, May 31.

At a public meeting held last night under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, Mr. Dhawale, pleader presiding, Dr. Khare, M.L.C., Mr. Ghatwai, a Congress worker who has just come out of jail and Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., delivered speeches severely criticising the Responsivist policy.

Dr. Khare said that the mentality of the Responsivists was one of servile submission to the bureaucracy and an humiliating admission that the fight for Swaraj had to be suspended.

#### FIGHT UNDER CONGRESS FLAG.

Dr. Ghatwai urged the audience to fight the battle of freedom under the flag of the Congress and to maintain the discipline and prestige of the Congress.

#### OPPOSED TO COUNTRY'S INTEREST.

Mr. Abhyankar said the Responsivists had changed their position from time to time during the last six months and had tried to deceive the people by saying things which they themselves did not believe. He maintained that the Responsivist policy was opposed to the interest of the country. The Responsivists paraded as patriots and yet desired to accept all offices including the Executive Councilorships. He asked the Responsivists if there was any difference between them and the Liberals after the coalition and Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Gokhale joining the Indian National Party. The Responsivists now accepted the policy of the Liberals or working for the reforms for what they were worth though they were talking of obstruction within the Cabinet. He attacked the Responsivists for causing a split and said they were attempting to ruin the Swaraj Party which he declared was still strong and powerful in spite of their desertion.—A. P.

## CONGRESS AND COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

### MAHARASHTRA P. C. C'S SELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GHAT-KOPAR, May 31.

A meeting of the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at Poona. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., presiding. The meeting selected candidates for the ensuing Council and Assembly elections. Mr. D. V. Belvi (Belgaum) will stand as the Congress candidate for the Southern Division of this Presidency to the Assembly. No applications were received for the Northern and the Central Division. The following have been selected for the Bombay Council (Mahomedans, Central Division): Mr. Mir Shukrullah (Jalgaon), Poona District; Mr. Pashankar and Mr. Jadhav, Ahmednagar District; Mr. Pirodia, Nasik District; Mr. B. G. Marathe, East Khandesh; Sheth Rajmal Lakshmanand, Thana District; Messrs. Deodhekar and Bhojane and Ratnagiri Dist.; Mr. Gawande. Thus only ten candidates for 36 seats allotted to Maharashtra Committee have been selected. For some of the seats applications were not received at all. For the Bombay University seat Dr. Deshmukh was a candidate, but as his application was not made in proper form seat has not been finally fixed.

The meeting suggested the names of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the Presidency of the Assam Congress.

Some of the sitting Swarajist members of the Bombay Council, who are more or less Responsivists have, it is said, decided not to stand for Council at all. They are Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona), Mr. Saptarshi (Ahmednagar), Mr. P. G. Joshi (Khandesh). It is said Mr. Soman (Satara) is also one of them.

## BIHAR CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

PATNA, May 31.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Congress Committee has sent the first instalment of its nominations for the election to the legislatures for the constitution of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. For the Assembly Babu Gaya Prasad Singh, Babu Narain Prasad Singh and Kumar Ganganand Singh are nominated.

For the local Legislative Council 25 candidates are put forward among them being Rai Bahadur Dwarak Nath, Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad, Mr. I. B. Sen, Mr. Sri Krishna Singh, Mr. Jagat Narain Lal and Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay.—A. P.

## PLEDGE FROM CANDIDATES.

### ODDH HINDUS' MOVE.

LUCKNOW, May 31.

A meeting of the Working Committee of Odh Hindu Sabha was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E. The first item taken up was in connection with the question of playing of music before mosques. The Committee was unanimous on the point that it was the undisputed right of the Hindus to play music on public roads and streets at any hour of the day or night. It also urged upon the Hindus of all provinces, specially of Bengal,

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

### SPONTANEOUS DONATIONS TO MEET LOSS.

#### WORKERS FOREGO BONUS.

POONA, May 31.

The emergency session of the Servants of India Society to consider the situation created by the recent disastrous fire at the Dnyan Prakash and Arya Bhushan Press commenced on June 5. Meanwhile Mr. Justice Keshavnagar of Hyderabad (Deccan) has made a donation of Rs. 500 with a view to enable the Society to restart the papers and the press on their former level. Other donations towards the same end are Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's Rs. 500, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar's Rs. 500; a friend of Mr. Sastri's Rs. 500 and Mr. Manikar of Sangli Rs. 300.

#### DECCAN SABHA'S SYMPATHY.

The Deccan Sabha at a meeting yesterday presided over by Mr. Kamat passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Society in its loss and requesting it to resume the publication of the papers and has opened a fund for which donations amounting to Rs. 2,000 were promised.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona will also be arranged shortly. The Arogya or Sanitary Association Mandal has decided to contribute Rs. 500 and the Press Owners' Association of Poona, have started a fund of their own to enable the Society to review all its activities.

#### WORKERS' GENEROSITY.

The employees of the Dnyan Prakash and the Aryabhushan Press have addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Sastri the President of the Society foregoing the bonus amounting to about Rs. 8,000 which they had earned and offering to work ten hours instead of eight hours without expecting any addition to their salaries.—A. P.

## TROUBLE BREWING.

### SPECIAL CONSTABLES FOR DELHI.

DELHI, May 31.

Special constables are to be enrolled in the city in view of the communal situation. A Vigilance Committee of Hindus and Muslims has also been constituted.—Free Press of India.

## DESECRATION OF TEMPLE.

DELHI, May 31.

News of an alleged desecration of a temple in the Jind State has reached the "Tej." It is alleged some person at the dead of night entered the temple of Jenti Devi after which Jind town is named and smashed all the idols therein. It is further alleged that attempts were made to set fire to the Maharaja's own temple but somehow or other the perpetrators were foiled in their designs. Police have proceeded to the spot.—Free Press of India.

## MARWARIS DEMAND FIREARM LICENSE.

CALCUTTA, May 30.

A well attended meeting of Marwaris, Mangalajodia, M. L. A. presiding was held in Calcutta this evening to consider the situation arising out of the recent riots. After referring to losses suffered by the community during the last weeks the president urged the Government to issue licenses for firearms to more respectable inhabitants of Burhabazar area which was most affected by riots to help them in self defence.

With a view to removing the widespread sense of insecurity and to protect the interests of trade and commerce, resolution was passed requesting Government to repose greater confidence in law-abiding citizens and grant them licenses for firearms to enable them to organise and defend themselves against acts of lawlessness. Another resolution passed at the meeting related to the question of music before mosques, it being declared that the Hindus had been enjoying right of taking their processions with music from time immemorial.—A. P.

## KHARAGPUR QUIET.

### RAILWAYMEN RETURN TO WORK.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Both the Hindu and Muslim workmen employed in the B. N. Ry. Workshops at Kharagpur have returned to work after an absence of ten days. As the communal tension has now subsided the military and the armed police have now been withdrawn.—Free Press.

not to accept any compromise on the question in derogation of the said right.

The Committee also considered and approved the question of taking pledges from prospective Hindu candidates for legislatures to the effect that they would side by side with national interests preserve and safeguard just and legitimate rights and claims of the Hindu community. The pledge has already been drafted but as the Committee was anxious that there should be unanimity of wording with that to be framed by the sister province of Agra, the matter was postponed till consultations with the Agra Provincial Committee had been concluded.—Free Press of India.

## "POOR MAHATMA GANDHI."

### JUSTICE PARTY'S LAMENT.

#### A HIT AT SWARAJISTS.

MADRAS, May 31.

Some confusion marked the later stages of the meeting held this evening at the Soundaryamah Hall to inaugurate the Justice Party's election campaign. Mr. Thianicellam Chetty, who was the principal speaker, was heard with attention. His speech was mainly a criticism of the selection of the Swarajist candidates for the city, against whom he levelled a number of petty charges. He warned the voters against the Swaraj Party, which was, he said, only a Brahmin party. Poor Mahatma Gandhi, he said, was a non-Brahmin and like non-Brahmins he has been shunted to the background by his Brahmin lieutenants. A statement from a subsequent speaker that they were going to wipe out the Swarajists was a signal for confusion, but the meeting continued, the dissentients holding another meeting outside the hall.—Free Press of India.

## GANDHIJI'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

### NOT CERTAIN YET.

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

On news regarding his decision to go to Finland being showed to Mr. Gandhi, he said it was still premature and that nothing was certain yet.—A. P.

## DEPUTY MAYOR OF CALCUTTA.

### MUSLIMS' CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

CALCUTTA, May 30.

At a meeting of the Mahomedan citizens of Calcutta held this evening a resolution was passed expressing confidence in Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, in view of the notice given by 64 councillors and aldermen of the Calcutta Corporation including Europeans and Hindus demanding his resignation.

Mr. Majbar Rahaman, Editor "Muslimman" presiding said that no charges had been formulated against Mr. Suhrawardy and they wanted to condemn him unheard. He could understand that Hindus were actuated by communal feeling, but could not understand why Europeans joined the Hindus.

Mr. Nurul Haq Chowdhury in moving a resolution condemning the attitude of non-Mahomedan members of the Corporation in demanding the resignation of the Deputy Mayor said the question arose whether the Mahomedans would live or be wiped out. He reminded the Hindus that the Mahomedans would do anything for their religion. Mouli Ahmed Ali supporting remarked at no time would Hindu Swaraj be established in India. If the Hindus would try to destroy Islam, Mahomedans knew what action to take.

Mr. Kuthuddin said the object of the European members of the Corporation was to do what their countryman had done in Europe and in Morocco. If the Hindus tried to imitate the Europeans the Mahomedans would usurp the Congress.

Voices—We don't want the Congress. The resolution was carried.

Moulvi Wahed Hussain, a Swarajist alderman moved a resolution appreciating the excellent services of the Suhrawardy expressing confidence in him and urging the Muslim members of the Corporation to vacate their seats if necessary. He was interrupted by cries of no, no when he said there was yet chance of Hindu-Muslim unity if Swarajists mended their ways.

Khan Bahadur Azimul Haq of Nadia said if communal feeling was to guide members of Corporation then local self-government was doomed. The resolution was carried.—A. P.

## STATE INVESTITURE AT JAMKHANDI.

JAMKHANDI, May 29.

Yesterday Col. O'Brien, the Political Agent, Southern Maratha States, invested Shrimant Shaikarao alias Appasaheb, Chief of Jamkhandi, with full powers of the State by presenting him with the "Khilat" and "Kharita" received from the Government. The investiture durtar was held with great pomp and ceremony. It was attended by nearly five hundred gentlemen including many noted figures in the Presidency and was witnessed by a large number who thronged the maidan.

Col. O'Brien in conferring the powers made a speech expressing the high opinion and admiration the Colonel held as regards the gifted and warlike qualities of the Patwardhans, the efficient administration of the Chief and his accomplishments, and the ambitious hopes for the Chief for the prosperous career of the new Chief installed on the "gadi."

#### CHIEF'S SPEECH.

The Chief made a very impressive and feeling speech in which he expressed his deep and heart-felt gratitude for the people responsible for the successful regency administration during his minority especially Major Campbell, his guardian, who looked after him and trained him in several branches of administration after the death of his illustrious and cultured father.—A. P.

## PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

### SPREADS TO WHOLE COUNTRY.

#### NEW CABINET FORMED.

LONDON, May 30.

A message from Lisbon says that the revolutionary movement in which Lisbon and Oporto troops have joined has now spread to the whole country.—Reuter.

#### THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, May 30.

Lisbon.—Commander Mendes Cabecadas has accepted the President of the Republic's request to form a Cabinet and has provisionally taken over the control of all portfolios.

Interviewed, he said that Government would be composed of non-political, civil and military personages in perfect agreement with the delegates of the military divisions.—Reuter.

## ABDEL KRIM CLAIMED BY SPAIN.

### ALLEGATIONS OF BAD TREATMENT.

LONDON, May 31.

Tangier.—The Spaniards claim Abdel Krim who arrived at Taza yesterday because 18 officers prisoners have not been accounted for and also because Abdel Krim declared war against Spain before fighting the French.

#### SPANISH PRISONERS' ALLEGATIONS.

The Spanish prisoners were in a pitiable condition. They are very bitter on the subject of treatment and declare that the French prisoners were better treated.—Reuter.

## ABDUL KERIM REACHES TAZA.

LONDON, May 30.

Fez.—Abdel Krim has reached Taza.—Reuter.

## FRENCH CASUALTIES IN MOROCCO.

### 152 SPANISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

LONDON, May 30.

Paris.—About 1,500 French have been killed in Moroccan operations since April 1925, including some in the Foreign Legion which sustained 2,162 losses in killed and missing.

It is reported from Fez that only 152 Spanish prisoners and no officers were released by the Rifis, but it is believed that 350 including 30 officers were captured.—Reuter.

## MUNSHI KILLED.

### IN TRYING TO RESCUE BOY.

MADRAS, May 31.

While trying to save a boy, who fell near a temple car which was being taken in procession Minjur, 20 miles away from Madras, a village munshi was himself crushed by the car and killed. His body was extricated with difficulty from underneath the huge wheel of the car. The boy, who sustained serious injuries, is in hospital in a precarious condition. Exaggerated reports of the accident received in the city produced a sensation and led to a number of people going to Minjur.—Free Press of India.

## EFFECT OF HEAT STROKE.

### 4 BRITISH SOLDIERS DIE.

MADRAS, May 31.

Excessive heat experienced in Madras during the past three days has resulted in the tragic death of a British soldier Fusilier Bradshaw of the Lapachire Fusiliers. Bradshaw who was about 22 years of age died as a result of heatstroke. He was playing hockey on Saturday evening and in the middle of the game was obliged to retire finding the sun too hot. He was immediately removed to the Military Hospital from which he was transferred to the General Hospital yesterday morning. Three more men of the Lapachire Fusiliers are now in hospital as a result of heatstroke. The deceased man came from Liverpool. Burial will take place this evening.—A. P.

It is understood that the autumn session of the Burma Legislative Council will commence on 31st August.

The funeral took place this morning of May 31 at Rangoon of John Henry Terndrup of the pilot service who died at mid-day yesterday.

## PILSUDSKI'S LATEST.

### ELECTED PRESIDENT OF POLAND.

#### DECLINES THE HONOUR.

LONDON, May 31.

Warsaw. (1.5 p.m.)—Pilsudski has been elected President of Poland. (1.50 p.m.)—Pilsudski has declined the presidency because constitution does not authorise the President to dissolve the Parliament.—Reuter.

## ANXIOUS HOURS AT SHANGHAI.

### MOB AGITATION IN STREETS.

LONDON, May 30.

Shanghai.—Crowds of inquisitive Chinese expecting something to happen flocked to the scene of the fatal demonstration of students some anxious hours were spent this afternoon. Volunteers were called out to assist the police in keeping order and a motor cycle squad patrolled the back streets. Agitators, however, succeeded in inflaming the passions of the mob and there was much spasmodic stone-throwing. Trams were stopped, windows smashed and passengers ejected. Some foreigners were molested and turned out from rickshaws.

The fire brigade effectively used its hose on the hostile crowd. A motor car with police on the top with machine guns and a policeman with a megaphone warning the crowd to keep back, paraded the streets. The police had to use batons but there was no firing and few arrests were made. The trouble in the evening appeared to be fizzling out.—Reuter.

## ZAGHLUL'S CONFERENCE WITH LORD LLOYD.

### WILL HE FORM CABINET?

LONDON, May 30.

Cairo.—Zaghlul's acceptance of an invitation to tea at the Residency this afternoon provided an occasion for his first meeting with Lord Lloyd. The two had a long conversation, but it is understood that the political situation has not changed. The situation has been much complicated owing to the belief that Zaghlul intends to form a new Cabinet himself instead of agreeing that Adly Pasha should.—Reuter.

## OPIUM MISSION.

### AUDIENCE WITH SHAH.

TEHRAN, May 31.

The League of Nations' Opium Mission after an audience with the Shah to-day will depart for Europe.—Reuter.

## BOMB OUTRAGE ON A TRAIN.

### SIX MEN INJURED.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A belated report of the bomb outrage on a train on the Diamond Harbour line, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, has been received in Calcutta. It appears that on Thursday the train left Sealdah for Diamond Harbour with a large number of Mahomedan passengers who were bound for the shrine to which they pay weekly visits. It halted as usual at Sonarpur station, about eleven miles from Calcutta, and as it started on its journey again, a missile was thrown at it by one of a group of men who were dressed as Bengalees and who immediately made good their escape. There was a loud explosion and on the train drawing up it was noticed that a portion of a third class carriage was damaged and five or six men were injured. These included a ten-year old son of a butcher of Hogg Market.

It was subsequently ascertained that the missile used was a throw-down bomb of fairly dangerous type. The police, however, do not attach any political significance to the incident.—A. P.

## CRACKERS AFTER ALL.

### CAUSE OF TRAIN DISASTER.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The police, who carried investigations on the spot, have discovered that the alleged bomb outrage on the Diamond Harbour Line of the Eastern Bengal Railway was nothing but the explosion of a few crackers.

The report, which was received in Calcutta after a good deal of delay, created a bit of sensation, giving rise to all sorts of rumour.

#### ONLY SLIGHT INJURIES.

The train carried a number of passengers who were augmented by the weekly contingents of worshippers who go to the shrine of Ghuti Shariff every Friday. A party of Muslims occupying a third class compartment were started to see a packet of crackers, which they carried for the 'Mela', burst, emitting a cloud of smoke, which was interpreted by the rest of the passengers as the explosion of a bomb.

Only a couple of passengers have been reported to have received small injuries.—Free Press.

The "Englishman" understands that Sir Abdur Rahim has resigned his office as a member of the governing body of the New Islamia College.

## A BORN LEADER.

### INSIGHT INTO ABDUL KERIM'S PERSONALITY.

#### MR. LANGLET'S VIVID DESCRIPTION.

I have been knocking about for more than two months in the Rif country. I have been consorting with dirty professional robbers in the Jeballa mountains, I have sailed all along the coast to the verdant country of the Beni Ourriaghal, I have slept on beds as the honoured guest of Abdel Krim, attended by the sons of princes, I have ridden over the cedar-covered Rif Mountains, smoked "kiff" and kept cadence to the sound of the flute with soldiers all through the night, eaten fowls and talked politics with "kaids" and fighting chiefs. And meanwhile I have gained many friends and acquaintances, and I think I have become well acquainted with the Rif and its people, writes Mr. Langlet in the "Manchester Guardian."

This district, which the Spaniards call a rebel zone, but which its inhabitants call the Rif sultanate, comprises three parts: the Rif proper, the heart of which is the fertile lowland around Ajdir, to the west of which lies Gomara, and farther west Jeballa, which means mountain country. Of these the Rif and Gomara have never been properly subject to the Sultan at Rabat; on the other hand Jeballa has been occupied by Spanish troops, and only within the last few years did the people rise and attach themselves to Abdel Krim. The Jeballas are not enumerated; the rest of the country contains about a million and a half inhabitants. Its tribes are certainly for the most part pure Berbers, but both in Gomara and Jeballa Arabic is spoken. Only the Rifis have retained Shilha, the old Berber language, of which they are very proud. The Rifis proper are something altogether apart and are different from the Jeballas and Gomaras not merely in respect of language. Especially in Jeballa the men are dirty, ignorant, and unkempt. A Rif is nearly always distinguished at a glance. He is just as light-skinned as any of us, and more so than the bulk of Spaniards, and if he were decked out in European clothes he might very well be mistaken for an Englishman. He is well bred and has polite manners; he is clean if he can afford it, and he has his own graceful attire, which is not found elsewhere in Morocco. Under his grey or brown burnous he only wears white clothing and on his head a small, neatly worn white turban without a fez. He wears his beard short and part of his face shaven in a peculiar manner, which is both suitable and elegant.

Of the women I do not know so much; the men have too many guns and hold their own peculiar views as to intercourse with other folks' womenkind. Anyhow the young women are often pretty, according to our notions; they also have their altogether peculiar garb, which in its simplicity appears to me as the very incarnation of the idea of female attire—a simple, wide-sleeved white or orange-coloured flowing garment, jacket and skirt all in one, a red sash a tress of hair down the back, and a multi-coloured cloth round the head.

"WE DO NOT DIE SO MUCH AS FORMERLY."

What the Jeballa folks call houses are dirty hovels huddled together into villages. The Beni Ourriaghal people live each on his own land in a well-built four-square house. The fertile, undulating plain country around Ajdir with the tidy white houses and the neat women dispersed about their work in the fields are an agreeable and pretty sight, the picture of a prosperous and happy country.

For centuries past these tribes in North Morocco have, from time to time, been in conflict with the Spaniards. But they have taken far more interest in their own feuds than in fighting the Spaniards. Bloody vendettas prevailed. One tribe was at war with another, one village was at feud with the next one, and one house with another. Every stranger was an enemy, and nobody could travel safely on the roads. When need arose a general battle would be fought against the Spaniards, after which they went home and shot at each other again. One of my friends at Sanada, Mohammed Ali, told me: "People died so much here before we had proper warfare with the Spaniards. That village fought with ours and the mountain away back with both of us. It is fine with this war; we do not die so much as formerly."

During the last few years circumstances have thoroughly changed. Among those intractable people, who never bore the yoke of one will, more order and safety prevails than anywhere else in Morocco. In the Rif you can travel without arms on the roads by night as by day, and you need not fear for your possessions.

#### RIF ADMINISTRATION.

The country is remarkably well organised. In every district there is a neat, newly built house called "hakemma", in which there is a military governor, his office, and a small detachment of regular soldiers for police service. The majority of the governors are Beni Ourriaghal, for rather than have one of their own people exercising authority over them, they ask the Sultan to send a Rif. At nearly every "hakemma" there is a telephone, so that it can daily receive instructions from the "Sidna" (the "Over-lord"—the name by which Abdel Krim and his brother Mohammed are called here). For the civil administration, taxation, and administration of justice there are a pasha and a kadi, who are, in general, local men.

In the lowlands every inch of ground is cultivated, and even in the mountain regions the land is well utilised. Even behind the hills, a few hundred yards from the mouths of the Spanish guns, I have seen the Rifis ploughing. There is no lack of labour. Not one-fifth of the able-bodied men, I think, are in the ordinary course engaged in the war. You would never imagine that you were in a country surrounded by two

(Continued on page 13)

# THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

## LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

"DISGRACEFULLY INHUMAN."

THE I. L. P.'S APPEAL FOR ACTION.

The Indian Policy Committee of the British Independent Labour Party summarise their conclusions as follows:—

The I.L.P. recognises the full right of the Indian people to self-government and self-determination. Should they elect to belong to the British Group of Nations, it must be on the basis of equality and freedom.

The Government of India Act contains provisions for its own revision in 1929. Labour should press for immediate revision. The British Government should announce its readiness to end the external British control; withdraw immediately all repressive measures; declare an amnesty for all political offenders; withdraw Indian troops from non-Indian territories; separate Burma from India; abolish all disabilities on Indians in countries under its control; use its influence to secure equality for Indians in the Dominions and other countries; and place the appointment of India's representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations in the hands of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

At the same time the British Government should respond to the proposal of the Legislative Assembly that it should appoint a Convention to submit a scheme of Indian self-government for immediate adoption. The Convention should include adequate representation of the Indian working class and peasants, and of the various races. Such a Convention could consider, should it so desire, the draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill, which has, however not been accepted by several of the most important and representative bodies in India.

Whilst wholeheartedly supporting the claim of the Indian people to self-government, we recognise that the present Indian parties pressing this claim largely represent the middle and upper classes and that there is little political hope of the working masses of India unless they are enfranchised and form their own party. Immediate effect should be given to the Universal and Compulsory Education Acts passed by the Provincial Councils, so that the workers may take a full part in the political life of the country.

### LABOUR CONDITIONS.

After discussing the appalling poverty of the peasants, the report proceeds:—

Attempts should be made to secure a more equitable opportunity to us the land. There should be security of tenure and the land-holding middlemen should be eliminated. The ownership of the land should be transferred to the Indian nation. Agricultural and co-operative banks should be established, and co-operative institutions to secure and loan scientific implements and to ensure better marketing should be encouraged. Agricultural colleges with travelling lecturers, should be developed, and an opportunity given for peasants to learn practical agriculture. Communal farming through the Village Panchayats might be attempted.

The general conditions of the industrial workers are equally pitiable. An inquiry by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay indicated that an average working class family of 4.2 persons (including dependents living outside Bombay) had an income of Rs. 14.8. The average earnings of men were Rs. 14.8, of women Rs. 7.4, and of children (half time), Rs. 7.4. About 97 per cent. of the working-class families live in single rooms.

On the other hand, huge profits are made. The average dividend during the past ten years for all joint mills is 90 per cent. The average dividend of the leading cotton mills in 1920 was 120 per cent.

Some of the worst evils of the Indian industrial system are found in the "plantations." In most, the conditions are disgracefully inhuman. The average weekly wage is 3s. to 4s. for a man and 1s. to 3s. for a woman. The overcrowding and promiscuous conditions give rise to an extensive degree of immorality. The legal limitations on the exploitation of the workers are meagre. There is no Truck Act to prevent the imposition of fines (a common practice), and there are no provisions to meet the needs of unemployment, sickness, old age, or maternity.

### THE REMEDIES.

Efforts should be made to raise the minimum conditions allowed by law in regard to hours, wages, child labour, and women's work. The staff of factory inspectors should be increased and improved. Legislation should be passed for unemployment, sickness, old age and maternity. Housing should be developed. But in the long run the improvement of the conditions of the people and their emancipation from the evils and servitude of capitalism must depend upon the education and organisation of the working masses themselves. The International Labour movement, and particularly the British Labour movement, should give the Indian workers the fullest possible assistance. Apart from the call of working-class solidarity, it is imperative to do this in the interests of the standard conditions in more highly developed countries. The sweating "coolie" labour of the East is a serious menace to the better-paid labour of the West.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE 1926 SESSION.

The International Labour Conference will have two consecutive sessions in 1926. The Eighth Session which opened on the 25th May is to discuss the question of the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on

board ship. In addition the usual discussion will take place on the Report of M. Albert Thomas and any other questions that may arise relating to the activities of the International Labour Office and general problems of labour and industry.

The Ninth Session, says a bulletin of the International Labour Office, has two items on the agenda dealing specially with maritime problems, namely, the international codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement and the general principles for the inspection of conditions of work of seamen.

In dealing with emigration the International Labour Organisation is making its contribution to the solution of one of the most important social problems of the present day.

### WORK AT SEA.

In regard to questions of work at sea, the Organisation is continuing to work in a field which has engaged its attention from the start. In 1919 the attention of the Peace Conference was drawn by the seamen's organisations to the general question of the international regulation of conditions of work at sea. In proposing to take up the question of seamen's articles of agreement the International Labour Office is acting in conformity with the spirit of Part XIII of the Peace Treaty that "there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply."

In 1920 the International Labour Conference at Geneva dealt for the first time with questions of work at sea and instructed the Office to begin work with a view to the preparation of an International Seamen's Code. This work was carried on in collaboration with the Joint Maritime Commission composed of representatives of seamen and shipowners and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. As a result a draft for the international codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement will be submitted to the 1926 Conference. This draft draws attention to the general regulations contained in national legislation and includes certain measures with a view to facilitating the international application of the principles formulated. The draft thus represents the first part of the International Seamen's Code which the International Labour Office was requested to prepare.

The 1926 Conference will also include on its agenda the question of the general principles for the inspection of conditions of work of seamen. These principles are not yet sufficiently clearly defined and are essentially different from those applied in factory inspection on land. The Conference will have to decide if the object and methods of inspection at sea should not be more precisely defined and what form of organisation such a system of inspection could assume.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

### ITS AIMS

Mr. Albert Thomas, manager, International Labour Office, Geneva, describing in the "Christian Science Monitor" the aims of the Office, writes:—

Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles opens with the words: "As the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice." Consequently, the functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour. Thus it is not surprising that from its earliest days the question of migration has been constantly before the International Labour Office. Indeed, at the first International Labour Conference, held at Washington 1919, it was decided to appoint an International Emigration Commission to study questions relating to migration.

### SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

It is perhaps as well from the beginning to emphasize the fact that in this, as in all other questions, the International Labour Organization is not concerned with the political, but with the social and industrial aspects of the question. Under the terms of the Peace Treaty countries retain their full sovereignty and they never lose the right to accept or refuse decisions of the International Labour Conference, even when such decisions take the form of a draft convention or recommendation adopted by a two-thirds majority of the votes of a conference in which all states members of the League of Nations nominate four members, two representatives of the government, one of the employers, and one of the workers of the country concerned.

The International Labour Office never attempts in any way to interfere with the exercise of a country's national sovereignty. It recognizes that each country is best able to judge for itself of its political needs. Much good, however, may result from an attempt on the part of various countries to understand better one another's needs and policies. Such mutual understanding, the International Labour Organization has attempted to encourage through its conferences and commissions.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DIRECTORY

The International Labour Office has issued Part I. of the new edition of the International Labour Directory. This part deals with the International Labour Organisation, the League of Nations and the Government services concerned with labour matters. Thanks to the collaboration of the Government themselves the information has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. The number of countries dealt with has been increased from 36 to 44, and the Government services included in the

Directory for the first time include those of Columbia, Danzig, Iceland, Irish Free State, Latvia, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the Sarre Territory and Turkey. Another new feature is the inclusion of information relating to the departments dealing with industrial and labour questions in component provinces of the States of Australia, Canada, India and the United States of America.

### LINK WITH 16 MILLIONS

#### RISE OF TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

Is the International Trade Union Movement only 25 years old?

That is probably a question likely to be asked by many readers on seeing the announcement that the 25th anniversary is to be celebrated next September.

It is the fact, however, that the International Trade Union Secretariat (which became the International Federation of Trade Unions) was formed at a conference at Copenhagen in 1901.

International association, of course, dated further back. The Miners' International was formed in 1890, and there were 11 other international associations on the basis of industry by the end of last century.

Trade unions have, too, been prominent, by association with the Socialist International, both with the First (1894-76) and the Second, which met in London in 1888 at the invitation of the old Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

During the war the International Federation of Trade Unions was in abeyance. It was reconstituted in July, 1919, at a conference in Amsterdam attended by delegates from 14 countries.

It is interesting to recall that the president of the new organisation was Mr. W. A. Appleton (representing the British General Federation of Trade Unions). He resigned in 1920 on account of the Socialist tendencies of the Federation, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Thomas.

For the same reason as Mr. Appleton, one of the vice-presidents, the late Sam Gompers, resigned and the American Federation of Labour withdrew in the autumn of 1920.

The last report of the I.F.T.U. shows 22 countries affiliated, with a membership at the end of 1923 of 161 millions.

### THE RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION

#### PROTEST AGAINST FASCIST TERRORISM

In view of the recent developments of Fascist terrorism in Italy, the Secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions has addressed a letter to the International Labour Office. This letter backed by extensive evidence, shows in unmistakable terms how conditions are being aggravated in Italy, and draws attention particularly to the fact that, "whereas on the one hand Italy is cooperating with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office in their work of peace, on the other hand the Italian Government does not hesitate to take measures which may well lead to civil war in Italy itself." The letter then goes on to say: "But it seems to me that it should be beneath the dignity of a European State to apply such coercive measures as Italy imposes on the great majority of her subjects in regard to the right of association. It is obvious that neither the Governing Body, nor any other authority of the International Labour Office, is entitled to criticise this conception of dignity. It is, however, unquestionably within the scope of the competence of our organisation to insist upon the observance of the clauses of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles; and that cannot be done unless there is freedom for the trade unions in the various countries. Affairs in Italy have now taken such a turn that the Fascists force the workers to join the Fascist organisations, and the Government tolerates, even approves of and connives at their action. Workers who will not accept their membership cards are maltreated and refused work. That is how the right of association works out in Italy; anyone who refuses to turn Fascist is starved."

With the exception of a small number of trades, these remarks apply to the workers in all industries. The fact that the magistrates have the authority to give the administration of the trade unions into the hands of commissioners appointed by them, is in itself sufficient proof that the Government is behind all these infringements of the right of association. In the same connection, I think it well to draw your attention to the fact that the law which exists in Italy against secret societies may, if the Government thinks fit, be applied to the trade unions."

The letter then enumerates a long list of facts which clearly show that the most incredible violations of personal freedom and restriction of the right of organisation are not only permitted but actually encouraged by the Government, and, indeed, directly promoted by Acts and Decrees.

The letter concludes with the request that the question shall be placed on the Agenda of the next meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. The right of association came up for discussion at a recent meeting, and it was decided to place the question on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in 1927, and possibly to draw up a convention concerning the right of association, and trade union liberty.

### SLAVERY IN BRITAIN

Slavery is supposed to have been abolished long ago, yet the following facts from

the report of H. M. Chief Inspector of Factories shows that it still lives.

In a mantle and dressmaking establishment women were kept at work from 9 a.m. until midnight on six successive days, and then were given work to take home to do on Sunday. After a fortnight of this incessant and injurious toil they had accumulated stocks larger than were needed, and so they were dismissed.

At another establishment women and young girls of fourteen years of age were employed from six o'clock in the morning until half-past eleven at night, and they, too, had to work on Sunday as well.

A number of women in a pork pie factory were made to work from eight o'clock in the morning until after midnight, and then to start again at eight o'clock in the morning.

Again it was found that in a bleach-works four women and a girl were kept at work continuously for thirty-six hours without a stop.

When the fussy old dames of the Primrose League sing "Britons never shall be slaves" they evidently do not intend the injunction to apply to women workers.—"Labour Press Service."

### THE POSTAL INTERNATIONAL

The General Council of the Postal International is holding its next meeting on June 19th and 20th at Liege (Belgium). Items of special interest on the Agenda, are the preparations being made for the next Congress which is to take place in Paris in September; and the question of the Russian unions. The Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union of Australia, with 9,000 members has joined the International.

### SLUMS OF BOMBAY.

#### REQUISITION TO MUNICIPALITY

On behalf of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, Mr. Jhabvala has forwarded a representation to the Corporation asking for better housing facilities for the poor voiceless masses of Bombay. In the course of this representation he says that the workers' chawls and residential quarters of poor folk of Bombay are in a most miserable state from the point of view of sanitation, lighting and other conveniences of life. The owners of these residential quarters and chawls totally disregard the interests of poor workers and provide them no amenities of life. In small unlighted, ill-ventilated and filthy rooms, men and women are required to huddle together like so many animals. Mr. Jhabvala requests the Corporation to enquire into the housing condition of the poor of Bombay.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION.

This Union has been in existence for the last four months and a constitution was adopted unanimously by the members of the Union at the general meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala.

The following are the office bearers of the Union:—  
Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, President; Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Hon. Secretary; Mr. E. M. Bahadurji, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. W. S. Shitui, Asst. Secretary.

An application now being made to Government to grant recognition to the above Union, for in their reply to Mr. Jhabvala sent by Government the latter refuse to entertain any representation on behalf of the Union until recognised. It may be stated here that two of the Unions of Government employees in Bombay, namely the Postmen's and Telegraph Men's Unions have been already granted recognition by the Government of India and it is hoped that the above Union also will be accorded recognition shortly.

### UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

To relieve the distress of the poor and needy a philanthropic institution is conducted at the undermentioned address. At present there are about 2000 applicants who can work in different clerical capacities. Employers should send their offers to Mr. Jhabvala, Secretary, Unemployment Bureau, Shete Building, Poisarvi, Parel.

### APPLICANTS FOR SANDHURST

#### A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, May 31.  
The Government of India have issued the following communiqué:—

Instances have recently occurred in which Indian gentlemen have proceeded to the United Kingdom with the object of presenting themselves before the Selection Board which assembles at the India Office, London, for the purpose of examining candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Selection Board held in the United Kingdom is set up for the purpose of examining candidates who have been resident in the United Kingdom for several years and have received their education in that country, and not as an alternative to the examination held in India for candidates educated in India.

In order, therefore, to avoid disappointment and expense, prospective Indian candidates for admission to the Royal Military College Sandhurst, who are resident in India are advised to apply for nomination to the entrance examinations held for the purpose in India.—A. P.

### SEVERE STORM AT CUTTACK

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A severe storm lasting half an hour passed over Cuttack on Saturday and two deaths were reported. Considerable damage was done and there is not a single large tree left standing in the town.

### KHADI HAWKING.

#### WOMEN'S GROWING INTEREST IN SPINNING.

#### TOURING PARTY'S EXPERIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, May 31.

After visiting Morvi, Vankaner and two other places where about Rs. 1,500 worth of Khadi was sold, the Khadi hawking party arrived in Rajkot on the 27th. Sjt. Manilal Kothari took the place of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee and Ameratlal Seth, the former having had to go back to Baroda on account of the sad accident to his son. In Rajkot the party hawked Khadi for three days.

A meeting was also called on the 27th evening where Sjt. Manilal Kothari touchingly explained how spinning had proved a boon to cultivators and others who were badly in need of some subsidiary work and how women, young and old, were coming even from as far as six to eight miles to get spindles and return the yarn. The appeal was met with a hearty response. All the stock they had brought, that is, over 400 pieces and worth over Rs. 2,000 was sold in three days. Sjt. Manilal Kothari left for Ahmedabad last evening.

### KHADDAR IN MUNICIPALITY

BANGALORE, May 29.

At the instance of a Congress Councillor, provision has been made by the Bangalore Municipality to purchase and distribute Khaddar to the municipal employees.—Free Press.

### BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall thank you to publish the following explanatory note for the information of the public with reference to the report of the public meeting held at Broach concerning our Company, published in your paper on 26th May, 1926, as the report is likely to prejudice our position.

"With reference to the public meeting held on 22nd instant at Broach to protest against the Municipal contract and rates charged by our Company, we have to bring to the knowledge of the public the following facts.

The meeting was convened by certain members of the Municipal Council, and persons who have personal grudge against the Company owing to Company's action against them for their non-payment of several bills for consumption of electric energy and was attended by a very small number of people. The municipal contract complained of in the meeting is much advantageous to the Municipality in comparison with any such contracts in the whole of India. The charges too, they are low in comparison with those of other like concerns. The following table is given for comparison.

Lighting, Maximum allowed as per License Rs. 8 per unit. Actually charged by us Rs. 6 per unit. Rates charged at Surat Rs. 8 per unit.

Motive Maximum allowed as per License Rs. 4 per unit. Actually charged by us Rs. 2 and 3 per unit. Rates charged at Surat Rs. 2 and 4 per unit.

Reconnection fee for non-payment, Maximum allowed as per License Rs. 3. Actually charged by us Rs. 2 (two only). Rates charged at Surat Rs. 3.

Service Actually charged by us Rs. 15 only. Rates charged at Surat Approximately above Rs. 50.

Municipal Light with maintenance, Actually charged by us Less than Rs. 3 per unit. No Capital charges paid to us by the Municipality. Rates charged at Surat Annas 5 per unit. Greater portion of Capital charges paid by the Municipality.

Deposit from consumers, actually charged by us Nil. Rates charged at Surat Three months' deposit taken.

If the Municipality had any grievances as ventilated by the President of the Municipality, it is open to them to have recourse to a court of law for redress.

In view of the above, the public can very well see the validity of the protest. We regret the attitude of the conveners in trying to mislead the public.—Yours, etc.

For and on behalf of

CHUNILAL & CO.,

Managing Agents,

Broach E. S. & D. Co. Ltd.

Broach, May 27.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co.,  
Fram Road, Fort,  
JULY.

|                       | 31st May, 1926 |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Previous Closing Rate | 95.64          |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 95.62          |
| Difference            | —02            |
| To-day's Expectations | 95.64          |

## MERELY A WORDY DUEL.

AN EDITOR'S PLEA.

## CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The concluding stage in the three newspaper prosecutions, in which the editors, printers and publishers of the "Bharat-mitra," "Islam Jagat" and "Hanafi Jama-ah," were charged under Sections 153-A, I.P.C., for having published articles tending to inflame communal passions during the riots was reached to-day.

### A WORDY DUEL.

Pandit Nantlal Atal and Mr. Kalipada Ghose, editor and printer respectively of the "Bharatmitra," in their defence submitted that the portion of article "Responsibility for the Riots," published in its issue of April 13, which was the subject matter of the charge, was merely a quotation from a Calcutta Urdu daily, in which certain allegations were made against the Hindus in connection with the riots. The editor criticised those allegations and refuted them by quoting facts and figures in corroboration of his contention. The defence contended that there was nothing in the article, which was likely to promote enmity between the Hindus and Muslims. At the utmost it was, he contended, nothing but a sort of duel between the editors of two different papers. In the article complained of Mr. Atal wanted to draw the attention of the Government to the acts of vandalism that were going on and suggested that offenders may be brought to justice.

The Public Prosecutor said whatever might be said in support of the defence contention, considering the time when the paper came out with such articles, it showed clearly the intention of the writer and as such it brought him within the purview of law.

### NNO DESIRE TO INFLAME PASSIONS.

Mr. Mahomed Irishali and Mr. Mumtaz-uddin Ahmed, editor and printer of the "Islam Jagat," stated in writing that during the absence of Mr. Irishali, the printer, who is a boy of 19 years, copied the articles complained of from another paper and that they had no "malafide" intention of inflaming communal passion. The article "Heartlessness of Hindu Ladies" was in the nature of a sincere appeal to Hindu women not to participate in this communal riot. The paper was a new one and had only a limited circulation with no sale in Calcutta.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that this paper was systematically promoting feelings of hatred between the two communities. The age of the printer should be no excuse for him, as he was merely acting as an instrument of people, who were working from behind. Unless those people were visited with punishment all newspapers, whose object was to create racial animosity, would be conducted and edited and printed by little boys, while their elders, who ought to know better, would work from behind.

### PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

A plea of "bonafide" good faith and a desire for Hindu-Muslim unity was put forward by the accused in the "Hanafi Jama-ah" case. If the paper "Sultan" was the source of the whole lot, said the Public Prosecutor this paper was the next worst. Considering the language used by the accused only one inference could be drawn that the accused had committed an offence under Section 153-A, I.P.C.

The judgment in all the case has been reserved till June 4th.—Free Press of India.

## INDIANS IN KENYA

### CENSUS FIGURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, May 31.

The final non-native census figures for Kenya (East Africa) which have been received by Mr. D. B. Doshi of Kenya are as per the statement issued by Mr. A. G. Baker, Superintendent of Census, Kenya Colony are as follows:

Europeans—Males 7,130, females 5,330. Total 12,460.  
Indians—Males 17,736, females 9,423. Total 26,759.  
Arabs—Males 6,921, females 4,636. Total 10,557.  
Others—Males 2,542, females 1,282. Total 3,824.

### KENYA IMMIGRATION

The "East African Standard" of 11th May 1926 in its editorial "Ambiguous Legislation" writes:—The subject of immigration has not yet been approached since the publication of the White Paper and there is nothing in the figures disclosed by the recent census returns to suggest that examination of the law (i.e. Immigration Law) could be undertaken from that point of view. The Immigration legislation will probably require strengthening before many years have passed. In point of fact the number of racial varieties renders a clear (Immigration) Law all the more imperative.

## AGRARIAN RIOT IN MYSORE

### 35 PERSONS ARRESTED

MYSORE, May 30.

Thirty-five arrests have been made and special precautions have been taken by the State police in connection with the recent faction riots at Honnaru, a village near Vellandur which resulted in serious injuries to 13 persons. The cause of the trouble is understood to be agrarian disputes.—A. P.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

5848 G K Khare.  
5853 G S Kolhatkar.  
5855 R J Konnur.  
5872 K R Kulkarni.  
5873 K R Kulkarni.  
5876 N D Kulkarni.  
5877 N B Kulkarni.  
5878 N M Kulkarni.  
5882 V B Kulkarni.  
5883 V V Kulkarni.  
5886 S D Kunte.  
5892 S K Limaye.  
5893 V S Lokapur.  
5897 B J Marapur.  
5898 B H Marathe.  
5899 G S Marathe.  
5900 N B Marathe.  
5901 S C Marathe.  
5905 S G Marwadi.  
5906 P S Mathapatti.  
5914 V K Natar.  
5923 D R Palkar.  
5924 V V Parthasaradikar.  
5928 R J Parulekar.  
5929 B S Patil.  
5930 R P Patil.  
5931 G R Patil.  
5933 K K Patil.  
5935 C N Patwardhan.  
5936 L G Patwardhan.  
5939 B S Pendse.  
5941 J K Phadke.  
5942 L J Phadke.  
5946 N R Pitambar.  
5950 G K Ramtirthakar.  
5951 B B Rande.  
5953 B K Rande.  
5955 D J Sachdev.  
5956 J G Sahasrabudha.  
5958 V M Saraf.  
5959 S D Sathe.  
5962 M S Shastri.  
5963 R N Shenolikar.  
5965 V B Shevade.  
5966 M K Shinde.  
5969 R V Shiner.  
5973 G V Tagore.  
5974 P V Tahmankar.  
5976 M D Teniokai.  
5979 N G Thuse.  
5981 M S Tingre.  
5987 R A Yadwad.  
5989 A M Shaikh.  
5990 P A Deschaulgule.  
5991 P A Deschaulgule.  
5992 P A Deschaulgule.  
5993 P A Deschaulgule.  
5994 P A Deschaulgule.  
5995 P A Deschaulgule.  
5996 P A Deschaulgule.  
5997 P A Deschaulgule.  
5998 P A Deschaulgule.  
5999 P A Deschaulgule.

PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.  
MARATHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

5997 D N Bagade.  
6000 R V Borawake.  
6003 U G Desai.  
6005 V D Deshpande.  
6009 D V Ghoshane.  
6010 K J Godbole.  
6012 G R Gujar.  
6013 S R Ingole.  
6015 D V Joshi.  
6016 K D Joshi.  
6020 S K Kakatkar.  
6021 N S Kalabhande.  
6022 J R Kale.  
6026 S N Kolhatkar.  
6027 S Y Kolhatkar.  
6033 R G Kulkarni.  
6035 N D Limaye.  
6041 P N Malankar.  
6051 R V Pajanele.  
6052 A R Pandit.  
6058 C M Patwardhan.  
6062 P D Ponskne.  
6063 R K Ranade.  
6070 Y K Vaze.

KANARESE AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.  
SURAT CENTRE  
SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6101 I N Advaryan.  
6103 K M Bharucha.  
6104 B B Bhat.  
6108 K K Chokhale.  
6110 M L Dantwala.  
6111 J H Dave.  
6112 J M Dave.  
6114 A R Desai.  
6118 B R Desai.  
6119 B L Desai.  
6120 D B Desai.  
6121 D M Desai.  
6122 G D Desai.  
6123 J C Desai.  
6125 K N Desai.  
6126 M B Desai.  
6127 T D Desai.  
6129 T M Desai.  
6132 S M Diwan.  
6135 B G Gundoo.  
6136 P L Jadhav.  
6137 M D Jhaveri.  
6138 A J Joshi.  
6142 B M Majumdar.  
6143 B G Mehta.  
6145 K M Mehta.  
6147 K N Merchant.  
6148 A G Modi.  
6149 G M Modhia.  
6153 C D Naik.  
6154 D P Naik.  
6159 N V Pandit.  
6161 J C Pandya.  
6164 P M Pandya.  
6166 J G Parekh.  
6168 J J Parmar.  
6169 L A Parmar.  
6171 B M Patel.  
6172 C K Patel.  
6176 N R Patel.  
6180 H G Pathekar.  
6181 P N Pathekar.  
6186 T B Randera.  
6188 C K Shah.  
6194 R G Sheikar.  
6195 S N Shintre.  
6196 M K Smart.  
6199 M M Shukla.  
6200 P H Shukla.  
6201 R N Shukla.  
6204 M N Trivedi.

6203 M G Vaidya.  
6212 K G Vyas.  
6213 P G Vyas.  
FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.  
PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.  
6222 R N Baria.  
6223 H S Basrai.  
6224 H T Basrai.  
6225 D J Beharukamdin.  
6226 F D Biligoria.  
6227 U S Bora.  
6228 A R H K M Baloch.  
6229 K B Buisara.  
6230 B A Dehania.  
6231 H R Deshmukh.  
6234 K L Diwan.  
6247 D G Engineer.  
6251 B S Ginwala.  
6252 A F Goriawalla.  
6255 N A Haveiwala.  
6257 K B Jarda.  
6263 D N Kelawala.  
6263 D M Khan.  
6265 M C Khatiwala.  
6266 N B Khatiwala.  
6270 S S K Madani.  
6272 C B Mehta.  
6273 D J Mehta.  
6274 A A Munahim.  
6278 K D Patel.  
6279 N S Patel.  
6287 A B Shaikh (also appearing in Urdu).  
6290 G H Shaikh.  
6294 P N Sukhwala.  
6296 M T Tal.  
6298 V U Dasandi.  
6302 A H Velmwala.  
6303 M N Wadia.  
GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6310 B R Desai.  
6311 B J Desai.  
6312 C M Desai.  
6313 D N Desai.  
6314 G B Desai.  
6316 M N Desai.  
6329 V P Mehta.  
6341 B L Patel.  
6344 G R Patel.  
6347 N M Patel.  
6348 P S Patel.  
6365 J C Upadhyay.  
6367 K P Vashi.

KARACHI CENTRE  
PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6371 T H Adwani.  
6373 I I Ahmad.  
6380 M S C A Baloch.  
6384 J W Baloch.  
6384 G N Baloch.  
6387 B S T Redi.  
6402 H G Chagla.  
6404 B K Choksi.  
6406 D C Cursetjee.  
6409 B D Dholakia.  
6414 M B A D Gajani.  
6417 D H Gokhani.  
6421 S R Harisinghani.  
6422 T M Hemmani.  
6423 H B S Jafferi.  
6425 M K Jagtiani.  
6426 G M J K Kabulani.  
6429 P J Keshal.  
6430 T M Kanar.  
6433 Y K Keshani.  
6434 K J Keshani.  
6435 L H Keshani.  
6436 S K Khanbatta.  
6437 H B Kharas.  
6444 A G A L Koreschi.  
6445 A B I B Koreschi.  
6450 A K A K K Lodhi.  
6455 R N A S Mali.  
6456 S K S K Malik.  
6463 C R Mehta.  
6465 A R H H Memon.  
6466 A A Memon.  
6470 N A H M Memon.  
6471 P M H J Memon.  
6472 A H J Mendro.  
6475 S H S Mirza.  
6476 A A H M Moghul.  
6478 H L Motwani.  
6480 H B A M Mughal.  
6481 M R P Muhamed.  
6483 M S S Muhamed.  
6483 D Y Mukaddam.  
6489 A N M H Paric.  
6492 D H Patel.  
6493 M M Md. B Pathan.  
6496 S M M Razavi.  
6497 M S F H Rohilla.  
6501 M A A K Sayyid.  
6506 G M I B Shaikh.  
6503 K M S Shaikh.  
6511 S B M A K Shaikh.  
6520 A R M J Somero.  
6522 A A Sumra.  
6524 S S Thakur.  
6525 A M O Umar.  
6526 L B Unarof.  
6527 D B Vachha.  
6528 H A R Zaludi.  
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.  
6529 D M Bambaswala.  
FRENCH AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6532 I Caldeira.  
6533 E Cabral.  
6534 E D'Abreu.  
6537 K Franco.  
6540 E Menezes.  
6545 E Perira.  
6546 A Pinto.  
6547 J Robertson.  
6548 E G Solomon.  
LATIN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6550 P A Advani.  
6551 C R Coutinho.  
6553 A D'Abreu.  
6554 A D'Souza.  
6555 C D'Souza.  
6556 J D'Souza.  
6557 M Fernandes.  
6559 C Gomes.  
6560 T Gomes.  
6561 L Jofre.  
6562 F Lobo.  
6563 K No-hirvan.  
6564 S Perce.  
6567 M Raymond.

ARABIC & PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.  
6569 M I B K Baluch.  
6572 K H Iran.  
6576 B K M S K Maggi.  
6577 N S M S Mattari.  
6579 O K N K Pathan.  
6580 M S M B Rahija.  
SANSKRIT AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6587 N P Dave.  
6588 V M Desai.  
6589 J K Dholakia.  
6598 T P Kanvara.  
6599 V J Kuntumia.  
6600 M H Layjwala.  
6602 K M Mohia.  
6606 B M Raval.  
6609 J R Sampat.  
6610 M R Sampat.  
6611 K Y Sawant.  
6613 D H Tewari.  
6615 I R Thakor.  
6616 J R Trantkykar.  
6617 P R Tripathi.  
6620 C B Wadhawana.  
SINDHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6631 T M Chandhani.  
6637 M M Gidvani.  
6640 N G Vursahani.  
6652 N A Loleani.  
6655 A K K B Mangrio.  
6657 A H Md U Memon.  
GUJARATI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6679 L M Thaker.  
6681 R B Vachharajani.  
URDU AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6683 R A A A Ansari.  
HYDERABAD CENTRE  
PERSIAN AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6687 T V Barmera.  
6688 C K Bhanubhani.  
6690 F H N A Ghulamally.  
6691 M M Gani.  
6693 Md. L A K Kureshi.  
6694 N T Malkani.  
6696 M T Mansukhani.  
6697 R C Mansukhani.  
6700 R G Moorjani.  
6701 K W Ramrayani.  
6707 T T Vaswani.

SINDHI AND PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

6710 G A Advani.  
6713 P C Advani.  
6719 J V Advani.  
6723 J G Anbani.  
6725 K M Assudani.  
6727 C M Balachandani.  
6728 V W Balachandani.  
6729 G H G Balouch.  
6730 L T Bhagchandani.  
6731 N P Bharwani.  
6735 R M Bhayani.  
6737 A V Bhimani.  
6738 P D G M Bhiyon.  
6740 K L Chablani.  
6744 T L Daryadani.  
6752 K H Gaurani.  
6756 G J Hiranandani.  
6757 H H Hiranandani.  
6759 J F Idnani.  
6760 R M Idnani.  
6763 K A Jaipal.  
6764 D N Jesani.  
6767 T P Jethwani.  
6769 S M Jhangiani.  
6773 B K Kewalramani.  
6774 T D Kewalramani.  
6778 K J Khubchandani.  
6781 K D Kotwani.  
6781 R H Lalwani.  
6787 H U Makhijani.  
6789 G P Malkani.  
6790 H B Malkani.  
6793 R G Malkani.  
6797 T K Mangharani.  
6798 A T Mansukhani.  
6801 R S Mansukhani.  
6802 V U Mansukhani.  
6806 R H Menghani.  
6809 G T Mirchandani.  
6810 H T Mirchandani.  
6812 N H Mirchandani.  
6813 N M Mirchandani.  
6815 S K Mirchandani.  
6820 C N Motwani.  
6821 A B M K Nizamani.  
6823 T S Panjabi.  
6826 A P Ramchandani.  
6827 A J Ramchandani.  
6829 P H Sabhani.  
6831 P J Sadarangani.  
6832 R K Sadarangani.  
6834 R K Sadwani.  
6837 G K Sehvani.  
6838 H H Sehvani.  
6841 P I Shahani.  
6842 T P Shahani.  
6844 N B Shahary.  
6853 S A Sidiki.  
6856 H V Tabliramani.  
6860 D K Thadani.  
6862 J P Thadani.  
6864 S H Thadani.  
6869 J D Udeshi.  
6870 S J Uttamsing.  
6871 M G Vasandani.  
6876 L H Wadhvani.

BOMBAY CENTRE  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

6885 K D Chawhan.  
6886 M V Damale.  
6888 M G Gajare.  
6889 B K Gaonkar.  
6896 P E Joshi.  
6900 N B Kulkarni.  
6901 T S Kulkarni.  
6902 K A Limaye.  
6904 T D Mirankar.  
6912 V V Rishud.  
6915 T P Shirwalkar.  
MARATHI MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.  
6922 G R Chandratre.  
6926 M K Deshpande.  
6932 T W Kale.  
6938 S H Ranade.  
6940 K R Shetye.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.  
6942 S V Bhonsley.

6950 R S Vaidya.  
6951 Y S Waghmare.  
MARATHI, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

6954 D M Mathure.  
6955 S V Nimker.  
6957 L G Patwardhan.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS HISTORY AND DRAWING.

6961 D K Aigankar.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

6964 N A Gangolli.  
6966 K V Kasbekar.  
6967 A S Nadkarni.  
6970 D T Pandit.  
6971 G M Prabhu.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

6975 N S Dharewar.  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

6976 M Kishorilal.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

6977 R K Gogate.  
6978 L K Gunjkar.  
6980 R R Mahajan.  
6983 S V Patankar.  
6984 V R Phansikar.  
6985 M R Pinge.  
6987 P M Thergaonkar.  
6988 M S H Shaikh.  
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

6991 M L Mudur.  
6992 N P Pai.  
6993 S N Prabhu.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

6995 G M M Shaikh.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7000 Y D Parker.  
POONA CENTRE  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7001 B S Abhyankar.  
7003 G C Apte.  
7005 S R Ashlekar.  
7008 R S Band.  
7010 B P Bavare.  
7015 V R Bhilwadkar.  
7016 K S Bhole.  
7018 A B Bhurke.  
7019 B G Biyani.  
7022 N N Chaudri.  
7024 P A Chinchankar.  
7025 D J Chitambar.  
7026 N G Chitnis.  
7031 G G Date.  
7035 R R Deodhar.  
7037 V B Desai.  
7046 P V Deshpande.  
7047 S P Deshpande.  
7048 G G Dhanavate.  
7050 V A Dhekar.  
7051 B A Dhembare.  
7053 Y K Diwate.  
7055 V T Ekbote.  
7057 K P Gadekar.  
7061 M S Gandhare.  
7063 R T Ghaisa.  
7066 N S Gokhale.  
7067 B S Gokhale.  
7071 D B Gurao.  
7074 B B Hanse.  
7080 S D Jakatdar.  
7083 N M Jogekar.  
7084 D A Joshi.  
7086 G S Joshi.  
7087 J R Joshi.  
7089 L R Joshi.  
7092 R B Joshi.  
7095 G K Kadam.  
7098 R R Kamble.  
7100 B A Kanase.  
7101 V R Karandikar.  
7105 P G Khaladkar.  
7111 N B Kotasthane.  
7114 D G Kulkarni.  
7118 G K Kulkarni.  
7120 K T Kulkarni.  
7126 R A Kulkarni.  
7127 S V Kulkarni.  
7131 T N Lele.  
7133 R P Lohar.  
7134 K G Madane.  
7136 S H Mali.  
7138 G G Mane.  
7140 S S Marwadi.  
7142 J K Mehta.  
7145 S T More.  
7150 K S Narkhede.  
7152 V V Niphadkar.  
7156 B R Pansare.  
7161 B S Patil.  
7163 G S Patil.  
7164 H J Patil.  
7165 N S Patil.  
7166 P S Patil.  
7167 D G Patwardhan.  
7168 G T Patwardhan.  
7169 G H Patwardhan.  
7171 B Y Pendse.  
7172 B G Phadke.  
7173 R S Phadke.  
7175 V G Phatak.  
7176 G S Phopse.  
7180 V W Purandare.  
7182 D D Ranade.  
7186 R M Retrekar.  
7188 D S Sahaje.  
7190 V S Sali.  
7192 R G Sambre.  
7199 R M Shimpi.  
7200 R J Shimpi.  
7201 R K Shrotriya.  
7205 K V Shukla.  
7206 S A Subhedar.  
7208 S G Tel.  
7209 R B Tombhurnikar.  
7212 G B Tudekar.  
7216 L B Vani.  
7223 S V Watve.  
7226 B V Watve.  
7229 M K Zodge.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7230 G B Bagul.  
7232 D B Bhingarkar.  
7234 M W Bopardikar.  
7241 D R Khadke.  
7242 S G Koparkar.  
7243 R A Lavate.

7247 G G Mankar.  
7251 V B Patki.  
7252 D G Phadke.  
7253 D B Sali.  
7254 G G Salvekar.  
7255 B R Sane.  
7257 B P Sohoni.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7258 V M Bhat.  
7262 R M Deshpande.  
7263 R S Deshpande.  
7267 V P Joshi.  
7273 R V Kulkarni.  
7275 D S Majgaonkar.  
7278 G G Parkhi.  
7280 B V Ranadive.  
7281 G T Shele.  
7283 Y N Vagh.  
7285 C A Vani.  
7286 S M Wakhare.  
MARATHI, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7287 P S Bedekar.  
7289 G V Deshmukh.  
7290 P A Dolhare.  
7291 S G Garod.  
7293 A S Gupta.  
7294 S T Joshi.  
7296 D B Kulkarni.  
7297 J S Kusurkar.  
7298 D V Maha.  
7299 M P Satpute.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7307 R B Herkal.  
7308 B S Kondguli.  
7309 M G Math.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

7312 S B Ayachit.  
7313 K G Bhagwat.  
7314 N M Bhide.  
7315 G B Bidkar.  
7317 V N Desai.  
7318 M N Desoshi.  
7320 Y M Deshmukh.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

7321 N H Deshpande.  
7322 R T Deshpande.  
7323 D Y Dole.  
7324 G N Gaire.  
7325 N K Godhole.  
7326 D M Hatvulne.  
7329 D T Joshi.  
7331 G K Joshi.  
7332 R M Joshi.  
7333 R D Joshi.  
7334 M R Karyakarte.  
7335 G G Kharke.  
7336 G A Kharisagar.  
7337 B K Kulkarni.  
7338 D D Kulkarni.  
7339 G D Kulkarni.  
7340 M G Kulkarni.  
7341 N N Kulkarni.  
7342 R A Kulkarni.  
7343 N S Mahajan.  
7344 R S Mahajan.  
7345 R S Mahajan.  
7346 Y N Mahajan.  
7353 D K Oka.  
7354 V S Oarde.  
7355 D K Pale.  
7356 M V Parandare.  
7359 G L Parthit.  
7360 D A Rajhans.  
7362 R K Sali.  
7363 R V Shahapurkar.  
7364 A N Shaikh.  
7365 G P Shintre.  
7366 P M Shintre.  
7367 D S Sirdeshmukh.  
7370 R G Tiddke.  
7371 L D Upalekar.  
7372 D B Upalekar.  
7373 D H Velankar.  
7374 G H Virkar.  
7375 S T Vidwan.  
7376 B R Wani.  
7377 R K Wani.

SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

7381 B S Diwate.  
7382 G N Joshi.  
7383 N M Kulkarni.  
7384 G P Sonar.  
7387 G L Thokar.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7388 P B Alankar.  
7391 B R Deorukhakar.  
7392 S K Gore.  
PERSIAN, MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7395 B D Mujawar.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7396 M Y Khan.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7397 C H Shaikh.  
AHMEDABAD CENTRE  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7398 D S Acharya.  
7401 L N Bhatt.  
7404 S M Bhatt.  
7407 S H Desai.  
7418 S N Pandya.  
7419 N M Parikh.  
7420 A N Parmar.  
7421 D B Patel.  
7422 I R Patel.  
7423 L H Patel.  
7424 N B Patel.  
7446 P S Yajnik.  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7453 B M Desai.  
7454 C A Desai.  
7455 M J Desai.  
7456 B C Gandli.  
7458 N M Joshi.  
7459 B I Pandya.  
7460 G H Pordya.  
7461 M K Pandya.  
7463 H S Parikh.  
7464 M M Parikh.  
7466 A S Patel.  
7468 G I Patel.  
7469 M D Patel.  
7470 N M Patel.  
7471 R S Patel.  
7474 K J Shah.  
7475 M M Shah.  
7479 S M Shah.  
7482 C M Trivedi.  
7484 R A Vyas.

7485 V B Patki.  
7486 S M Mehta.  
7487 K V Pandya, also appearing in Sanskrit.  
7488 G N Parmar, also appearing in Sanskrit.  
7489 B P Sohoni.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

7495 J C Desai.  
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY.

7497 B C Patel.  
7498 S K Patel.  
7499 R B Tripathi.  
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7501 S B Dave.  
7502 P D Pandya.  
7503 B G Parekh.  
7504 B A Travadi.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7507 A U Malek.  
7508 A U Shaikh.  
7509 K S Tirmizi.  
PERSIAN, GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY & SCIENCE.

7510 M B Ichavala.  
7511 R P Thakore.  
BARODA CENTRE.  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7514 H P Bhatt.  
7516 B G Dave.  
7521 P J Inamdar.  
7525 B M Joshi.  
7527 K A Majumdar.  
7528 H K Mehta.  
7532 A C Parikh.  
7533 A B Patel.  
7535 A H Patel.  
7537 A R Patel.  
7542 C K Patel.  
7543 C N Patel.  
7544 C M Patel.  
7546 D M Patel.  
7549 H P Patel.  
7550 G K Patel.  
7553 J V Patel.  
7559 R P Patel.  
7562 S D Patel.  
7566 A K Shah.  
7569 C A Shah.  
7570 C A Shah.  
7572 K L Shah.  
7574 N L Shah.  
7575 P B Shah.  
7576 R M Shah.  
7577 S C Shah.  
7579 P G Sheik.  
7583 S J Vyas.

GUJARATI, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7586 A D Patel.  
7593 K A Patel.  
7594 M F Patel.  
7595 M P Patel.  
7596 M M Patel.  
7599 P S Patel.  
7601 R C Patel.  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY.

7602 H K Desai.  
7604 L J Pathak.  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY & SCIENCE.

7606 N I Patel.  
7607 M N Vakil.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7611 K G Chaudhari.  
7616 D U Chaudhary.  
7618 W K Dhobi.  
7619 V G Gujarathi.  
7620 P N Gulave.  
7624 V S Mokashi.  
7626 R K Patel.  
7627 N S Sonar.  
7630 S B Warke.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7634 S D Kulkarni.  
MARATHI, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7638 S R Patil.  
7639 P S Warke.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

7642 G S Poldar.  
7643 L K Upekar.  
SANSKRIT, GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7646 K M Chhatrapati.  
7647 V T Gambhirwala.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7652 A S Patel.  
7653 I A Patel.  
DHARWAR CENTRE  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7654 G S Bani.  
7655 V G Bengeri.  
7660 B Y Gudi.  
7674 K Y Jalaradi.  
7676 S C Javali.  
7678 V N Kadapikar.  
7680 S F Kakambi.  
7681 L R Kakaradi.  
7682 I C Kalal.  
7683 H N Kale.  
7685 R S Kallolimath.  
7686 T D Kalsur.  
7687 B P Karanavar.  
7688 M M Korudi.  
7697 F G Mathad.  
7699 H P Mudaradi.  
7700 R G Mjumdar.  
7701 A G Mulkipatil.  
7703 P F Naik.  
7704 S S Nejjur.  
7707 H Y Patil.  
7708 N K Patil.  
7709 P N Patil.  
7710 P B Patil.  
7711 R H Patil.  
7712 R G Patil.  
7713 S A Patil.  
7715 N G Pawar.  
7716 H R Purohit.  
7719 N A Salgar.  
7724 B K Shiwanyanamath.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7728 G V Adrshannawar.  
7729 R B Angadi.

(Continued on next page.)

Stock can be had from  
A. M. THAKKAR, Princess St., Bombay.  
J. H. KAMROODIN & Co., Princess St.,  
Bombay.  
KANTILAL MANILAL & Co., Princess  
St., Bombay.

## DIABETES

World Renowned  
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

6th January 1917.

Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY  
BROS., Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

Dear Sirs,  
With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient,  
after using your specific for Diabetes for  
seven weeks, have got much benefit and it  
acted as a miracle. The urine is now free  
from sugar which was (21 grains per ounce)  
before. Sp. gr. being reduced from 1096 to  
1017. I strongly recommend it to be used  
by the suffering public who have been  
attacked with this cruel disease.

BENODE BEHARY CHATTERJI, L.M.S.,  
89, Bolaram Day Street,  
CALCUTTA.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full  
amount is to be refunded if radical cure is  
not effected.

(12)

## COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal  
Ranchhordas.)

### NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER-  
POOL, quotations from the opening  
market to closing with time to time fluc-  
tuations and our Agents' opinion (Diagrams)  
and other information: are being daily  
received at this Bureau by special UR-  
GENT cables at great expense.

As regards Mollusci clientele, we  
(a) furnish promptly on commission  
basis whatever information is desired  
—whether foreign, i.e., about the  
futures, etc., or local about the  
Bombay market,  
(b) procure foreign cables if special  
charges are given, and  
(c) execute forward transactions and sell  
ready cotton in Bombay.  
For commission rates, special charges,  
deposit terms and other particulars  
please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take  
advantage of our effective service, are requested  
either to write to us, phone up, or see  
us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff,  
despatch and accuracy are always ensur-  
ed.

THE MANAGER,  
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.  
Ismael Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.  
Tel. Add. "COMELONG".  
Tel. Nos. 21733-22044.

### SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE

Why dream of the terri-  
ble results of scorpion's  
sting, when only by  
holding Dr. Bhaisanker's Butee (antidote)  
effects a charming cure in 2 minutes.  
Annas 8 for one butee. Re. 1 As. 2 for  
3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George  
Lee of Hyderabad—D. writes: "Your Butee  
effects are very praiseworthy." Dr. Bhai-  
shanker J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B.) Kan-  
dewadi, Bombay No. 4.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

7730 X S Conlinho.  
7731 C V Danannavar.  
7732 N T Hallikeri.  
7733 S N Hiremath.  
7734 T G Hiremath.  
7735 G B Joshi.  
7737 R R Kupsad.  
7738 G J Mujumdar.  
7742 K V Parvatikar.  
KANARESE, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY  
AND SCIENCE.

7747 C V Sulladmath.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.  
7748 K T Bengalore.  
7755 V H Kadival.  
7757 V R Kittur.  
7758 H A Kulkarni.  
7761 V S Narkani.  
7763 S H Parvatikar.  
7764 C S Renukmath.  
7766 M B Shirur.  
7767 K A Wagh.

KANARESE, HISTORY, GEO-  
GRAPHY AND SCIENCE.  
7768 G S Baidur.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEO-  
GRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7769 R D Kulkarni.  
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, MATHE-  
MATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.  
7771 B G Batagurki.  
7772 V B Dumbal.  
7774 N K Joshi.  
7776 R M Karkari.  
7777 V G Kulkarni.  
7778 G V Mellegatti.  
7780 B S Sheshgiri.  
7781 S S Shetti.

SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHE-  
MATICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.  
7783 D S Kale.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7787 M A A Farooqi.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHE-  
MATICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.  
7788 G N Gokhale.  
SANSKRIT, KANARESE, HISTORY,  
GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7789 N S Kadandale.  
KOLHAPUR CENTRE.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

7790 K C Achrekar.  
7792 C N Deshpande.  
7795 V K Gude.  
7796 G M Jadhav.  
7804 K S Majumdar.

SANGLI CENTRE  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

7821 L M Kulkarni.  
7824 B P Patwardhan.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND GEOGRAPHY.

7827 K H Wane.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRA-  
PHY AND SCIENCE.  
7823 P R Kulkarni.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

7829 N K Desai.  
7830 N R Hippargi.  
7832 C S Mangulkar.  
KANARESE, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND GEOGRAPHY.

7834 B S Pangi.  
SURAT CENTRE  
GUJARATI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

7837 T B Bhagat.  
7838 B C Desai.  
7840 G H Dhyani.  
7842 G R Joshi.  
7843 B O Lalaji.  
7844 B T Marfatia.  
7845 G L Naik.  
7847 N J Pandya.  
7850 N J Patel.  
7854 P H Sheth.  
7855 K N Shroff.  
7856 T K Thakkar.  
7857 A N Vania.

GUJARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTO-  
RY AND SCIENCE.

7858 B M Choksey.  
7860 S H Khandwalla.  
7865 M C Mullaji.  
7866 C K Shah.  
7867 M R Shah.  
GUJARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEO-  
GRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

7870 K M Ghanai.  
GUJARATHI, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY  
AND SCIENCE.

7875 M R Jani.  
MARATHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRA-  
PHY AND SCIENCE.  
7876 N K Pardeshi.  
SANSKRIT, GUJARATHI, MATHEMA-  
TICS, HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7879 N N Bhagat.  
7880 S M Dave.  
7881 M N Dumasia.  
7882 V M Lineswala.  
7884 K C Mohile.  
7885 R C Sarang.

SANSKRIT, GUJARATHI, MATHEMA-  
TICS, GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.  
7886 D R Jetly.  
7888 M U Parmar.  
SANSKRIT, MARATHI, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

7892 D B Dharmadikari.  
KARACHI CENTRE  
SINDHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

7893 N P Badani.  
7894 T D Bakker.  
7901 H A Bhagwanani.  
7902 R J Bhandhwani.  
7903 S M Bhatia.  
7912 B M Chhugani.  
7913 T H Devnani.  
7914 H D Gajra.  
7915 S S B Gajra.  
7918 B M Gurbani.  
7919 B P Hasija.  
7922 U K Hasrajani.  
7923 A K Hassanandani.  
7927 S G Israni.  
7929 L C Jewani.  
7931 H V Jotwani.  
7933 T R Kahl.  
7935 H H Keswani.  
7936 H P Keswani.

7937 J W Keswani.  
7939 R B Khatkar.  
7947 G N Mandani.  
7948 S N Mandani.  
7949 K D Mantharamani.  
7952 M H Massand.  
7953 C T Mirebandani.  
7954 R H Mtwane.  
7955 B N Mulechandani.  
7957 G S Nangrani.  
7959 D S Nathani.  
7962 R K Panjabi.  
7963 T C Panjwani.  
7967 A N Pardasani.  
7968 V M Pardasani.  
7969 M T Pherwani.  
7971 G A Ramrakhamani.  
7972 K C Rangwani.  
7975 K J Sapra.  
7977 U T Shabani.

7979 A M B Shaikh.  
7980 A M I Soomro.  
7983 M S Tahiliani.  
7984 T K Tahiliani.  
7985 J T Thewani.  
7986 P T Tolani.  
7987 J K Utansing.  
7990 C K Vanvari.  
7990 V H Vatrani.  
7992 L H Virwani.

7993 H A Wadhvani.  
7994 R A Wadhvani.  
7996 W K Wadhvani.  
SINDHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND GEOGRAPHY.

8002 U R Asani.  
8004 L O R Balwani.  
8005 M D Basantani.  
8006 M B Bhagchandani.  
8007 T G Bhatia.  
8010 P M Dewnani.  
8011 T M Dewnani.  
8012 R G Dimechandani.  
8013 G M Gangwani.  
8020 J T Karamchandani.  
8022 K T Karamchandani.  
8023 T J Kharbandani.  
8041 K P Kharbandani.  
8044 R B S Shaikh.  
8045 V T Shyadasani.

SINDHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY  
AND SCIENCE.

8053 H M Bijlani.  
8060 D K Gangwani.  
8061 B T Gajra.  
8062 N B Gajra.  
8063 S N Gunwani.  
8066 B K Kharbandani.  
8067 R M Merani.  
8069 L S Ramsingani.  
8071 A R J M Shaikh.  
8075 S R Thadani.

URDU, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND GEOGRAPHY.

8095 M I R Khoja.  
GUJARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND GEOGRAPHY.

8099 K N Nandani.  
GUJARATHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

8102 V H Cajarla.  
PERSIAN, SINDHI, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

8103 K K Amundvani.  
8107 H C Chandwani.  
8108 G S Daryanani.  
8109 H T Gehani.  
8110 D H Lachandani.  
8111 H K Lachandani.  
8112 R T Manwani.  
8113 R L Mulchandani.  
8114 M I Panjani.  
8115 C C Nadvani.  
8118 H U Thawani.  
8119 V D Thawani.  
8120 K E Timani.  
8121 P P Tolani.  
8122 G H Udesi.

PERSIAN, SINDHI, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

8123 H R Bijani.  
8124 K K Lakhani.  
8125 D K Makhiya.  
8126 G K Mirchandani.  
8127 K T Tina.

PERSIAN, SINDHI, MATHEMATICS,  
GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

8128 P R Khilwani.  
8129 M T Makhiya.  
PERSIAN, URDU, MATHEMATICS,  
GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.

8130 U S L R Jain.  
HYDERABAD CENTRE  
SINDHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND SCIENCE.

8132 J D Advani.  
8133 R B Ambani.  
8134 R I Bhatia.  
8135 V L Bodani.  
8136 H P Butani.  
8137 R K Butani.  
8138 D J Daddani.  
8139 K T Daswani.  
8140 A M Dawani.  
8143 S G Hemmani.  
8149 M N Panjani.  
8150 S C Rantri.  
8151 R A Samsinghani.  
8152 S G Vaswani.

SINDHI, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY  
AND GEOGRAPHY.

8153 I S Asrani.  
8157 M Y A B Kureshi.  
8158 L D Mirchandani.  
8159 G P Moolchandani.  
SINDHI, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRA-  
PHY AND SCIENCE.

8162 P B Advani.  
8164 K G Chhabani.  
8165 S V Peswani.  
8166 A J M Rajput.  
8169 M M Vaswani.  
PERSIAN, SINDHI, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

8172 W A Bachani.  
8174 K D Khubchandani.  
8175 C K Lala.  
8176 N K Punjwani.  
PERSIAN, SINDHI, MATHEMATICS,  
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

8178 M B A D Memon.  
8179 H K S Pir Ghulam.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

The first Juganath Sunkerseth Sans-  
krit Scholarship: Divided between Ram-  
chandra Keshav Ranade (Sangli) and

Jayakrishna Hari Krishna Dave (Surat).  
The second Juganath Sunkerseth Schol-  
arship: Divided between Shunker Vasu-  
dev Desai (Sangli) and Manjinhath Raja-  
ram Pinge (Bombay).

The Sir Gopalji Jhangir Latin Scho-  
larship: To Anthony Dias.  
The David Sassoon, Hecrow Scholar-  
ship: To No. 2,000 of 1925.

The Ellis Prize: Divided between Ram-  
chandra K Ranade and J. H. Dayo.  
The Bai Manekbai B. J. Prize: To  
Gersonda Cunha.

The first Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholar-  
ship: To Damji Veeji Thack (Ahmeda-  
bad).

The second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholar-  
ship: To I. R. Thakar (Karachi).

The first Sir Jasvantsinhji Scholar-  
ship: To Chhaganlal R. Trivedi (Ahmeda-  
bad).

The second Sir Jasvantsinhji Scholar-  
ship: To Nantamir B. Bhatt (Ahmeda-  
bad).

The Sir G. Logrand Jacob Scholarship:  
Damji V. Thacker (Ahmedabad).

The Jairazbhai Peethbhai Scholarship:  
Muband Bux Puroho Shaikh (Bochay).

The Sir Frank Bouter Scholarship: To  
M. A. A. Farooqi (Dhwar).

The Bhanu Sahab Desai Scholarship: One  
to L. T. Jani and the other divided be-  
tween N. F. Patel (Baroda) and Chandul-  
al A. Desai (Ahmedabad).

The Kutchi Diwan Bahadur Manubhai  
Prize: To D. V. Thacker (Ahmedabad).

The James Greaves Scholarship: To  
Ahmed Suleman Patel (Baroda).

The Diwan Bahadur Laxman Jagannath  
Vaidya Scholarship: To S. M. Tanhafe  
(Bombay).

The Vallabhdas Scholarship: To J. R.  
Trantukar (Karachi).

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Scholarship:  
To Hasan Ali Rahamtulla.

The Dosabhai Framji Kama Scholarship:  
To Venoo Abhyankar.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship: Ma-  
homed B. Al Memon (Hyderabad).

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship:  
To G. S. Rathod.

The Narayan M. Parmagand Prize: To  
Venoo Abhyankar.

The Ebrahim Scholarship: To K. F.  
Campwala.

The Chafeld Scholarship: To G. B. Shah.  
The Chafeld Prize: To Venoo Abhyankar.

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi D. Schol-  
arship: To D. V. Thacker.

The Miss Yamoonabai Dalvi Schol-  
arship: To Subhadra Dave (Bombay).

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship:  
To M. L. Dantwala (Suva).

The Sir Dipshaw Petit Scholarship:  
Divided between B. H. Kasad and P. P.  
Pavri.

The Dhananath Mankar Gold Medal: To  
G. L. Chandrastraya (Bombay).

The Sardar Bhimrao R. Sanskrit Schol-  
arship: To R. K. Ranade.

The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship:  
To Mani Kunverji Desai (Bombay).

The Edward Delgado Scholarship: To J.  
Colaco (Bombay).

### SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

The following are the numbers of candi-  
dates who have passed an examination in  
the subject named for the purposes of a  
certificate therein.

English.—8434 8436 8437 8438 8439 8440  
8442 8444 8449 8451 8459 8484 8485 8501 8502  
8512 8556 8557 8566 8567 8570 8573 8574  
8575.

French.—8438 8439 8440 8441.  
Persian.—8264 8449 8459 8489 8542.  
Sanskrit.—8518.

Mathematics.—8437 8440 8441 8444 8449  
8451 8452 8453 8459 8463 8477 8483 8484  
8487 8513 8514 8515 8516 8517 8518 8524  
8526 8536 8539 8543 8544 8546 8548 8550  
8551 8552 8553 8555 8566 8567 8568 8569  
8570 8582 8583 8585 8586 8587.

Elementary Physics Chemistry.—8435 8436  
8437 8441 8444 8449 8451 8453 8463 8478  
8479 8501 8503 8513 8515 8521 8542 8546  
8551.

Kanarese.—8452 8505 8507 8511 8513 8521  
8524 8528.  
Gujarati.—8454 8465 8466 8467 8468 8469  
8470 8471 8472 8473 8480 8483 8484 8485  
8486 8487 8488 8490 8493 8494 8495 8496  
8497 8549.

Marathi.—8460 8461 8463 8516.  
Sindhi.—8533 8534 8540 8545 8547 8548  
8551 8552 8553 8554 8555 8561 8564 8565  
8569 8570 8571 8572 8573 8574 8576 8578  
8583 8584 8585 8586 8588.

History.—8434 8435 8436 8463 8487 8501  
8502 8506 8520 8521 8523 8544 8545 8548  
8549 8576 8585 8586.  
Geography.—8434 8435 8436 8437 8463  
8476 8485 8486 8505 8521 8542 8544 8545  
8551 8576 8577 8586 8587.

Drawing.—935 8454.

### CHARITY CONCERT AT MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."  
Sir,—Every one is acquainted with the  
charity disposed activity of Mrs. Saba-  
walla and it is because of this that I  
write this to extend to her my felicitations  
on the success of the concert at Matheran  
organised by her.

However I wish that certain disagree-  
able incidents, which hurt the feelings of  
Bohras and Hindus had not happened  
though I must say that Dr. Pavri and  
others in the end seeing the ebullition of  
feelings made such amends as were possi-  
ble. Incidents like these leave a bad od-  
our in the mouth, and I trust that the  
valiant captain will in future restrain  
his feelings better, and not raise communal  
ghosts. Were it not that this is be-  
coming common with Dr. Pavri I would  
not have referred to it. Bombay is  
happily free from it and hence any at-  
tempt to raise communal ghosts must be  
strongly put down, and it is from this  
point of view that I write this. I must,  
however, add that the same spirit of those  
who were present, asserted itself and Dr.  
Paymaster, the popular Superintendent,  
did his best and had proper amends made,  
for which thanks of all are due to him.

Yours etc.,  
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

### BLESSING OF A GROTTA

#### GORAI FESTIVAL

On Monday the 24th ultimo the village of  
Gorai witnessed a scene quite unique and  
unparalleled in the history of that humble  
village. Early in the morning the Grotto  
of Our Lady of Lourdes built by the village  
employees of the B.B. & C.I. Ry. Co., was  
blessed by the Vicar of the Church of the  
Three Kings, after which there was mass  
at the Grotto.

In the evening the new school building  
was blessed. An address was then presented  
to Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira on his being  
the recipient of the title of Knight Com-  
mander of the Order of St. Silvester. A  
group of the prominent villagers went to  
the residence and escorted him under the  
shade of a "Chatri" to the Church com-  
pound accompanied by music.

In proposing Mr. Joseph Baptista, to the  
chair Mr. P. A. Pimenta, Solicitor, said  
that Mr. Baptista was well-known and as  
such did not require introduction. In the  
range and extent of his mental horizon and  
in the versatility of his genius there was no  
parallel amongst the East Indians, for  
example, as a lawyer the glowing tribute  
paid to him by Sir Basil Scott who declared  
that he was at a loss to understand why Lord  
Sinha required permission to argue the case  
when the tact and ability of Mr. Baptista  
was sufficient to cope with the work. Next,  
the tribute paid to him by Sir Pherozesha Mehta  
who said on the day of his retirement that  
he wished his mantle would fall on the  
shoulders of the worthy Mr. Baptista. He  
is a beacon light to poor struggling aspirants,  
a constellation whose brilliant presence in-  
spires his minor satellites to follow in his  
footsteps. Mr. Baptista is more widely known  
and will be still more widely known not as  
Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, or as  
the Lord Mayor of Bombay, but as "Baptista  
Kaka."

#### MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baptista said it was a great relief  
to him to pass from the tribulation of Bom-  
bay to the jubilation of Gorai. Truly Gorai  
does well to claim Mr. Ferreira as her son  
from the maternal side because a mother's  
love is deeper than that of the father. But  
Mr. Ferreira is a product of Gorai and  
Manori put together. Lastly, Mr. Baptista  
remarked that the dignity conferred on Mr.  
Ferreira by his Holiness the Pope, the  
Champion of the Church of Christ on earth,  
was due to the quality and quantity of his  
services. He next advised the villagers to  
follow the example of Mr. Ferreira but  
emphasised that nothing was possible with-  
out education. Education was a necessity,  
and coherence in the East Indian Commu-  
nity where there ought to be a spirit of  
service and sacrifice and not of self-interest  
and this would bring them to their eternal  
goal.

The address which was enclosed in a silver  
casket was then read by Mr. Paul D'Souza.  
Mr. Ferreira after a few introductory re-  
marks in English spoke in Marathi. He  
thanked the villagers heartily. He had re-  
ceived many addresses but none touched  
him so deeply as this owing to the manner  
in which they escorted him to the Church  
compound. He next dealt with the severe  
consequences that would follow the building  
of Ambazoni Creek and said that the vil-  
lagers would be tempted to sell their lands,  
to forego their money and thereby derive  
nothing but ruin. He warned them of the  
evil and trusted that better counsel would  
prevail. A vote of thanks to the chairman  
terminated the pleasant function.

Thereafter the children of the Parish  
School entertained the audience with songs  
and farcical pieces which greatly amused  
the people.

### PUNJAB JAIL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

#### AN AKALI LEADER'S SATISFACTION

AMRITSAR, May 31.

In an interview S. Mangal Singh, Akali  
leader who himself was in jail for about  
two years said that from the telegraphic  
summary of the Jail Committee's recom-  
mendations that he had read he thought  
it a matter of great satisfaction that  
considering its personnel the committee  
had tried to find out the inner conditions  
of jail life in the province.

It was impossible to think that there  
could be the slightest exaggeration or  
misrepresentation in the statements made.  
Their findings were further supported by  
the fact that they had personally visited  
nine jails and had examined as many as  
245 witnesses of whom about 200 were  
actually in jail most of the other witnesses  
also had personal experience of jail life.  
The report confirmed the serious allega-  
tions which had been frequently made re-  
garding the inhuman treatment meted out  
to the prisoners. The report as well  
as the action which the Government con-  
templated taking on it seemed to him to be

## TO BE OPENED, SHORTLY BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

(WILL BE AFFILIATED TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.)

Location—26, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort.

The above School will be started with the commencement of the new term in June next.

### GIVE YOUR CHILDREN BEST EDUCATION

by sending them to this High School

#### WHICH CLAIMS:—

- (1) Efficient staff and experts to teach in variety of subjects including languages.
- (2) Up-to-date science laboratory with an efficient head.
- (3) Art Gallery arranged and equipped by a professional artist.
- (4) Unique library abounding in all the modern books in English, Sanskrit, French, Persian and Gujarati.
- (5) Handsome contribution to up-to-date leading magazines.
- (6) Well-equipped Gymnasium.
- (7) Equipments and furniture of modern style and upkeep.

This High School is meant for all High Class Hindu Boys studying in standards, first to seventh and will prepare students with conspicuous care.

#### SCALE OF FEES.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| I to III Standards. | Rs. 1/- |
| IV & V do           | Rs. 2/- |
| VI & VII do         | Rs. 3/- |

#### ADMISSION FEE—ONE RUPEE THROUGHOUT.

#### GENEROUS AWARD OF FREESHIPS TO DESERVING STUDENTS

Scholarships of merits: Handsome and plenty.

COME AND INSPECT OUR SCHOOL AND ITS EQUIPMENTS AND JUDGE WHAT FUTURE IS IN STORE FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL FROM THE NATURE OF ITS PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS, EVEN FROM THIS VERY COMMENCEMENT.

A VISIT IS ALL THAT IS SOLICITED.

ENROLMENT of students, commencing from MONDAY, the 7th June, 1926. For further information apply to THE PRINCIPAL

### A BORN LEADER.

(Continued from page 1.)

great armies. I was as well fed in Snada as I had ever been in my life.

The power capable of combining these divided elements into one single country and one single will comes from the Rif themselves, from the Beni Ourriaghal, the chief tribe of the Rif. Apparently their old kaid Abdel Krim had his own intentions when he let his sons, the present Abdel Krim and his brothers, receive a European education. Abdel Krim the younger lived at Melilla for a long time endeavouring in vain to arrive at an understanding with the Spaniards, but when his father died he returned and became kaid over the Beni Ourriaghal. He then began by holding discourses in the market-place, and won over one family after another, one tribe after another, for his ideas, in the first place by means of his persuasive eloquence and later doubtless also by his increasing power. I have a visiting card of 1921, on which is printed: "M. Boudjibar, Councillor of the Mission from the Rifian Republic to Foreign Powers." But a republic was not regarded as a form of government in conformity with Mohammedan law, so in 1923 Mohammed ben Abdel Krim was proclaimed Sultan of the Rif.

If not theoretically, it is always the Beni Ourriaghal who are in practice the leaders and pioneers of ideas. It is perhaps more fear than love that keeps the low-grade Jeballas in subjection and obedience, but anyway they are in subjection and obedience. If you have a document from "Sidna" which authorises you to add a "klem el maghzen" (word of government) to your talk you can be certain of being obeyed. On the snow-topped mountains on the way from Ajdir to Chechouen live people whose natural joy at using their long knives would reach its acme in cutting the throat of a Christian and whose poverty is only exceeded by their greed. Amongst these my comrade and myself, unarmed and led only by a most ancient unarmed attendant, travelled for four days.

I tried to get information as to the constitution and the extent of the "Sultan's" power. The only answer I got was "The Sultan can take advice if he likes, but he does what he wills, and then we will the same. We do not know, but the 'Sidna' know."

#### ABDEL KERIM'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Personally, I have come to believe in the Rif nation. There is a kind of youthful strength in the country that awakens strong sympathies. Both the brothers Abdel Krim are young themselves, and all the leading men are young. Many old men are employed in Government service, but nearly everywhere the highest leadership is in the hands of young men. I do not think that it would be an advantage to anyone if Abdel Krim were beaten and expelled. He has introduced completely new and sound ideas as to work, law, and order. In the Spanish zone there is no part so safe as the Rif. As soon as the ground which lies round where the Spanish army is gets into the hands of the Rif it is cultivated. In the district of Melilla there are large fertile plains used merely for sheep pasture, whereas in the Rif country the plough penetrates even the stony declivities.

What Abdel Krim's inmost motives are I cannot, of course, know; Orientals are not easily understood. It may very well be that there are private economic interests behind the alleged patriotic claims. The country has certainly rich economic possibilities of development. I asked Mohammed Boudjibar, the treasurer (the man whom Abdel Krim, according to the Spanish papers, long since had tied to the cannon's mouth), how the matter stood with those who claim to have old mining concessions in the Rif. "We will not consider them. All mineral wealth is in the hands of the Government, and it intends to turn them to account so that the country and the people may profit thereby."

Whatever may be Abdel Krim's interests, in practice they coincide with those of the country. If he is allowed to continue in peace as he has begun the wealth of the country will grow apace. The creation of a civilised nation among these people is the work of a man with really imposing gifts of leadership.

#### FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR

"A Stigmatised Savage" writes to say that he was horrified to read a message from New York which stated that "at a certain birthday party a chorus girl bathed naked in a bath-tub full of champagne, from which some of the guests drank, and heartily wishes that apish imitation in India of all that Western may not be led to follow this incident, also, in their social clubs. The writer fails to comprehend how such drinks could be palatable and invigorating to the 'civilised' westerners."

#### CURE OF GUINEA-WORM.

"Ayurveda," diagnosing the cause of Guinea-Worm or "Naru," says that it is due to drinking impure well water containing poisonous ingredients. The writer opines that the forcible extraction through "Rhugli" does not offer complete cure and recommends treatment by internal medicine.

Mr. A. H. Kulkarni appeals to the Corporation to take prompt action to prevent the spread of Guinea-worm by putting up big boards near the wells and giving warnings to the public by giving advertisements in newspapers.

LOCATION OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS. Mr. R. D. Mhatre complains that the authorities are trying to remove the Fer-



## Remove that Mask of Care.

Have you ever suddenly caught an unexpected glimpse of your face in a shop window or mirror? If so, you have no doubt noticed that it looks different from what you thought it did. It looks worried and dejected as if it had a mask of care.

Your health is wrong—that is what's the matter. Impurities are clogging your digestive system; your liver and kidneys are not working properly, and as a result

you feel dejected and depressed. Your body needs more of the six vital salts of Nature than it is getting from your food—it needs that little daily dose of Kruschen Salts.

Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day. It will restore your liver and kidneys to healthy activity, cleanse your blood and start you on a new life of healthy vitality and care-free happiness.

## Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.  
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaar.

### FOR ONE MONTH ONLY!! SALE! HALF PRICE!!



Original Price Rs. 14 Half Price Rs. 7  
22 carat Rolled gold wrist watch with stamped guarantee for five years. Best wrist watches with perfect mechanism. Any design. Any shape will be given at the half rate of Rs. 7. Every watch is supplied with superior silk strap free—write now—only a few. Write to: Swan House—P. B. 508 P. T. MADRAS.

### For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

#### WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

**Mother's Milk**

Feed Baby as Nature intended—this is the method ordained by Nature and acknowledged throughout the world the best—the breast-fed baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than that of the artificially-fed child. In hot climates no Mother willingly condemns her baby by depriving him of breast milk but she sometimes needs assistance and she will find it in

**LACTAGOL**

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

Lactagol enables Mother to breast-feed Baby by filling her breasts with nourishing milk at every feed; assists her recovery from confinement; it is a splendid strength-giver. It is used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone as the only means whereby Mother may be sure of a supply of nourishing milk ample for all Baby's needs.

Obtainable from all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers: E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India: The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2139, Calcutta.

### "WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character, Re. 1; 5 years, Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,  
Vizagapatam.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

## 'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

### "MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

### "SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States—Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,  
Broadway, Madras

## Pudupalayam Gandhi Ashram.

TAMIL NADU BRANCH of the GANDHI SEVA SANGHA  
FOUNDED BY SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

THIS ASHRAM conducted under the personal direction of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, produces handspun handwoven Khadi of all kinds. The quality has given entire satisfaction to customers and expert critics. The goods are all guaranteed genuine products of the labour of poor people in their own cottages in the villages round about the Ashram. Varieties and Prices same as Tirupur, and quality is first grade Tamil Nadu Standard.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—Manager, Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, (South India.)  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—Gandhiashram, Tiruchengodu.  
RAILWAY STATION:—Sankaridurg, S. I. R.

#### A FEW SPECIALITIES.

CHUDDARS or DUPATTIS:—Plain white, Double thread, 54 inches width, 8½ ft. length. Price Rs. 2-9-0 each.

An excellent chuddar soft, close woven, durable, warm like shawl, suitable for all purposes.

Chuddar, with printed borders. Same quality as above Rs. 2-13-0

Coloured Chuddars with printed borders. Same quality. 3-5-0

Plain white 60 in. width 3 yards length. 3-3-0

TOWELS THICK:—Double thread drill texture. Excellent quality, durable, absorbent and handsome.

28x45, 28x50, 28x60, 28x66, from 11 as. to Rs. 1-2 each

TOWELS:—Single thread, can be used for all purposes. Variety of lengths in 28 in. or 36 in. width from 7 ans. to Rs. 1-1-0.

COATING:—Plain white, double thread, close-woven, simple and very durable cloth, for coats and suitable for Office-wear, decent, economical. Available in pieces of 14 yards.

Single width (27 inches) Rs. 0-7-9 per yard.

Double breadth (54 inches) Rs. 0-15-0 "

36 inches width Rs. 0-9-9 "

Drill Texture: one anna extra per yard.

SHIRTING:—Plain white Khadi pieces (10 yards length). Excellent quality

28" 36" 40" 45" 50" 54"

Annas 5/6 6/9 7/6 8/9 9/9 10/9 per yard.

DHOTIES:—Of lengths from 2 yards to 4 yards and widths, 45 inches, 50 inches and 54 inches can be had at same prices per yard as Shirting pieces. Borders, thin and thick lines, as desired, according to Tirupur varieties.

JAMAKKALAMS:—(THICK KHADI MATS, PRETTY STRIPES IN COLOURS.)

36 inches width, 2½ yards length, Rs. 4-8-0 each

28 " " " Rs. 3-6-0 each

HELP THE POOR:—Not by Charity but by giving work.

Khaddar gives employment to the poor and destitute.

If you buy Khaddar the whole of what you pay goes to feed the poor spinners and weavers.

Khaddar is absorbent and soft like flannel. Khaddar is warm during winter and cool during summer. Try it and see.

Khaddar stands for a simple and pure life. Khaddar helps to bring the economic emancipation of our country nearer.

Khaddar is the dress to be worn by all. The greatest men and women of India wear nothing but Khaddar.

## DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?

Then ADVERTISE in

## "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"

(ESTABLISHED 1895.)

LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG INDIANS.  
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Has done its humble best for the country.

For rates Apply to the SECRETARY,

A. B. PATRIKA, Ltd.,  
CALCUTTA.

### ASTROLOGER, who predicted

Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arundam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly details), Re. 2. For businessmen (Weekly details), One year, Rs. 10. Complete life-reading (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani-Chittoor District. Correspondence in Eng, Tel, and Hindi.

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes:—

"We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopalachari, Tiruttani a letter published in our issue of 12-11-23, predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public."

guzoon Road Boys' Marathi School, from the present school building, to a building which is very near a liquor shop on the Ferguson Road from the 1st of June.

#### TRAM CONDUCTORS' NEGLIGENCE.

Instancing the case of a Parsi passenger with a child in his hand who was about to be thrown down by the conductor's ordering the tram to proceed, Mr. Tulsidas Gulabdas suggests that great care should be taken before the tram is put in motion, which is not being done by many

conductors who seem to be in desperate hurry to ring the bell to put the car in motion.

#### POLITICAL CREED OF NASIK.

"A Congressman" writes from Nasik contradicting the statement that the Res. ponsive Co-operation Party is making headway in Nasik. He emphasises that the people of Nasik are courteous by nature and give a patient hearing to leaders of all political parties. The political metamorphosis of Mr. Pratibha, he adds, is no index of Nasik's political creed.

